

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS.

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HOODLUMS TERRORIZING A STREET-CAR.  
COMMON SUNDAY INCIDENT IN NEW YORK CITY.—Drawn by Harry Grant Dart.

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Thursday, July 25, 1907

## Does Church-going Cost Too Much?

TO MANY people in our cities regular church-going is virtually out of the question because of its expensiveness. They are people who need the church. Many of them desire to go to church. Some of them have been church members in rural communities where church-going was not an expensive luxury. They are the very class of people whom the churches need most. The majority of people for whom church-going, in our cities, is too costly are bright young men and women, with brains sufficient to appreciate good preaching, and with personal gifts that would make them useful in church work if they could afford to have a church home. Their salaries are not large enough to enable them to afford to go to church regularly, and they are too self-respecting to be tramps wandering from one sanctuary to another. So, in spite of early religious training and real religious aspirations, they cease to go to church.

Church sittings in the residence sections of cities are fairly high-priced; but they are only a part of the expense. There is a long list of regular causes for which contributions are asked, expected, and almost required. The church societies and "entertainments" must also be supported. The class of young people whom we have mentioned cannot do what is asked and expected of them without paying and giving nearly or quite as much as those who are the possessors of at least moderate incomes. They cannot stand the strain, especially if they are married and have a home to hire and furnish and little children to feed and clothe and educate. No one knows the undue expensiveness of church-going for city people on average salaries better than some faithful and zealous pastors do. They know only too well what multitudes who should be the very bone and sinew of the church do not go to church at all, or only go irregularly. The expensiveness of church-going is a real obstacle to the increase of the kingdom of God.

One of the causes of the undue expense is that there are too many churches. They should be fewer in number and of larger seating capacity. The sittings should be free, or put at prices within the reach of the multitude. The numerous collections for "causes" should somehow be reduced. The causes are all right, but the money for them should not be obtained in the public congregations. The prevailing system of collections puts an undue pressure on those whose incomes are limited. If churches would win—we will not say the poor—but the struggling, young people who have slender salaries; young people with bright minds, hearty social instincts and noble aspirations, the kind of young men and women that are the hope of the future, let them make it possible for them to have a church home without exacting from them more than they can afford to pay; and let at least one service every Sunday be genuinely popular in its appeal, with plenty of attractive music and no collection! There is money enough in any city church that has a right to exist at all to make at least one service each Sunday absolutely free, with an invitation as broad and hearty as though the service were in the open air. In the end the church that does not limit its congregations by making regular attendance on its services too expen-

sive will not suffer. The first essential is to minister to the many instead of the wealthy few. An exclusive social club is not a Christian church.

## Foolish Fears about Roosevelt.

THE Boston Transcript says, editorially: "A prominent Chicago financier, now in this city, who has exceptional facilities for knowing the opinions of the business classes of the Mississippi valley, says that while the West is overwhelmingly for Roosevelt, and would so vote in caucuses or at the polls, its business men—even the small merchants, manufacturers, and investors—are feeling so unfriendly toward the President as in many cases to amount to bitterness. The business men of the West do not know where the money is coming from for further developments, such as the adequate equipment of their railroads to meet the needs of increasing traffic. They find a disposition on the part of possessors of money to hive it, which explains the anomaly of high rates and the abundance of capital." This "prominent Chicago financier" is needlessly alarmed.

There is no lack of money for the equipment of the railroads. The roads are spending more money for improvements than they were laying out at this time in 1906. The bank clearings show that there is not the slightest disposition anywhere in the country to "hive" money. While the money rates are somewhat higher than they were a year ago, this is due to the greater business activity, and to the consequent greater demand for money. The New York banks, in the first half of July, 1907, disbursed \$182,000,000 in interest and dividends in the regular settlements of the season, which broke all former records. The aggregate circulation of the country at this moment is \$2,914,000,000, a gain of \$170,000,000 over this date in 1906. There is not the faintest reason for fear of the business situation. President Roosevelt has not urged any dangerous legislation thus far, and it is safe to say that he will not urge any. He is quick to see mistakes which he may make, and he is just as prompt to correct them. His advocacy of legalized pooling of railroad earnings in his Indianapolis speech means much. If this idea is carried out it will give such stability to railroad earnings as they have never before enjoyed.

The Chicago financier's fears are not shared by the men in his guild. Chicago is doing more business than it did a year ago, and expects to do still more a year hence. The same is true of New York, Boston, St. Louis, and every other financial centre. The country is politically and financially solid and safe, and it knows it.

## How Buchanan Got the Presidency.

IN A RECENT editorial LESLIE'S WEEKLY said that "Buchanan got the presidency because, being on duty abroad (he was minister to England) when Douglas, in 1854, flung his dynamite bomb of a Kansas-Nebraska bill into Congress, he saved himself from the necessity of taking sides on that disruptive issue, and thus was the only availability in 1856." The "dynamite," of course, refers to the repeal, in the Douglas bill of 1854, of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which shut slavery out of the territory of the Louisiana purchase north of Missouri's southerly line, exclusive of Missouri.

The Washington Post said that Archibald Dixon, a Whig Senator, and not Douglas, was the author of the "dynamite" which was in the Douglas bill. Narrowly and technically the Post is right. Broadly and practically it is wrong. Dixon proposed an amendment to Douglas's bill to make the repeal of the Missouri Compromise specific, and thus give slavery an equal chance with freedom in the Territories from which slavery was expressly excluded by the Missouri prohibition. Douglas accepted the Dixon proviso, but said that the bill, as he had framed it, would, by implication, give the residents of Kansas and Nebraska Territories the same power of admitting or excluding slavery that the Dixon amendment gave them specifically. Douglas was the author of the bill, he was the man who pushed it through Congress, and he, and not Dixon, was the man who suffered by it.

An immediate consequence of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 was the creation of the Republican party. Had the bill been passed without the Dixon proviso it would still have been objectionable to the free States, and it would have created a party to combat the slave power. It would have made the North hostile to Douglas in 1856, the fight in Kansas between the slaveryites and the free-State men for possession of the Territory would have come just the same, and this would have compelled Douglas to take the stand which put the South against him, disrupted the Charleston convention of 1860, and split the Democratic party in that year. The Post's criticism is a quibble.

## Prominence of the Governors of 1907.

SELDOM HAS the office of Governor come out in such prominence as it has in 1907. Several of its incumbents are mentioned conspicuously in connection with the presidential candidacy on the Republican and Democratic tickets. Hughes of New York, Cummins of Iowa, and Hanly of Indiana are among the possibilities on the Republican side. Johnson of Minnesota, Folk of Missouri, Hoke Smith of Georgia, and Warfield of Maryland are suggested for the first or the second place on the Democratic ticket. And the sessions of Legislatures in several other States next winter may bring other Governors into the national arena.

In the early days Kentucky's Governors felt that they held very nearly as exalted a rank as did the President of the United States. That was the time in which there was some doubt as to whether the Federal government could govern. When President Washington, in 1789, went on a tour through part of New England, Governor John Hancock refused, at first, to call upon him when he entered Massachusetts. Hancock said that Massachusetts was a sovereign State before there was a United States, and he felt that he held just about as big an office as that which Washington was filling. The growth of the West, however, with its nationalistic ideas, together with Jackson's suppression of nullification in 1832 and Lincoln's much larger work along the same line a generation later, exalted the centralization idea, dealt a blow to State exclusiveness, and correspondingly lowered the dignity of the governorship in the executive scale. Today, though, notwithstanding the drift toward centralization of authority in Washington, the governorship is assuming a new prominence, and the office is becoming more and more attractive to men of ability and ambition. It is, however, the man behind the office which counts. At the present moment the level of ability and character among the executives of the States is higher than it has been for many years.

As presidential possibilities for 1908 several Governors will have to be reckoned with, and especially Governor Hughes, of New York.

## The Plain Truth.

THE UTTERLY unjustifiable insinuation in some anti-administration newspapers that President Roosevelt is fomenting trouble with Japan for the sole purpose of compelling his re-election to the presidency next year is an insult both to him and to the American people. The President need not resort to any scheme or stratagem to secure the presidential nomination next year. He has all that he can do to prevent the nomination from being thrust upon him in spite of his repeated declarations that he, under no circumstances, can be considered in connection with another term. There never has been a doubt as to the President's sincerity in his utterances regarding this matter from the time that he took his stand so decisively on the evening of his election in 1904. In spite of this declaration the masses of his party and many of the opposition have insisted that he should serve another term—his second elective term—but it must be conceded that the President has never in any way, directly or indirectly, favored or encouraged this sentiment. If he would consent to accept a nomination it would only be necessary for him to maintain a neutral position in the matter. That he should subordinate the peace and welfare of the nation to a personal ambition is inconceivable from any point of view.

IT IS to the credit of Immigration Commissioner Watchorn that he has set the machinery of the United States courts in motion to secure fair treatment of immigrants by the railroads which carry them to their destinations in their adopted country. It is highly discreditable to the railroads that he has had to appeal to the government against their oppression of these poor foreigners, ignorant of this country's customs and their own rights. The testimony given before the special examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that immigrants traveling on certain railroads were obliged to pay first-class fare for second- or third-class accommodations, being transported in crowded cars, without adequate sanitary equipment, and being obliged to make the journey on limited tickets, whereas first-class tickets are unlimited. The excuse given by the roads, that the increased cost of operation made it necessary to withhold from immigrants the accommodations furnished to other passengers for the same money, is absurd; why should the burden of increased charges be placed upon one class of passengers, and that the least able to afford it? Let us hope that Commissioner Watchorn's action will insure the immigrant a square deal from the very beginning of his life under the protection of American institutions.

A DISTINCT step toward the purification of politics has been taken by President Roosevelt in an order amending the civil-service rules, which reads: "Persons who by the provisions of these rules are in the competitive classified service, while retaining the right to vote as they please and to express privately their opinions on all political subjects, shall take no active part in political management or in political campaigns." It is important as converting an executive order (in which form it has existed for some years) into a civil-service rule which may be enforced by the Civil Service Commission, a body which may be relied upon to take cognizance of any cases of pernicious political activity among office-holders subject to its supervision. Resignations of some political leaders who were in the classified service are already reported. But the unclassified officials who are appointed, for the most part, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are not restrained by this rule, and the Civil Service Commission has no jurisdiction over them, although the President has announced that they "must not use their office to control political movements, must not neglect their public duties, must not cause public scandal by their activity." The next step in the reform should be the extension of the new order to the entire service, so as to take these administrative officers out of politics, which they as a class have perhaps done more to demoralize and corrupt than any other single factor.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

OLD GERONIMO, the famous Apache chief, who was formerly the terror of the Southwest, but



OLD GERONIMO,  
The captive Apache chief, who lately  
tried to escape, to go again on  
the war-path.

who has for years been a government prisoner, has pleaded often and earnestly that he be set free. He has claimed that he has lost his hatred of the whites, that his heart has been changed, and that he has experienced religion, so that if he were at liberty there would be no danger of his misbehaving again. But the sincerity of the professions of the grim warrior was recently put to the test and found wanting. Having been permitted under parole to attend a celebration at Cache, Oklahoma, as a guest of Chief Quanah Parker, of the Comanches, Geronimo slipped away at night and attempted to escape to Mexico. He had heard that the Apaches in Arizona had threatened to take to the war-path, and he wanted to join them in fighting the whites once more. Luckily he was recaptured within a few hours by United States troops, and he will doubtless be more closely guarded henceforth. It is now also told to Geronimo's discredit that he joined a church merely in the hope of getting a pardon, and that he afterward, as a result of family troubles, became intoxicated and forfeited the esteem of the rest of the congregation. It is hard to teach old Indians new ideas and aims.

THERE IS general satisfaction in this country over the return from Europe in good health of Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador to the United States. The baron's hosts of friends are pleased to know that the sensational stories lately printed in reference to his possible retirement on account of seriously impaired health were without foundation. Baron von Sternburg is the most popular ambassador Germany has ever sent to this country, and he has accomplished more in cementing the friendship between the two nations than any other German.

THE OLDEST member of the Institute of France is M. Rousse, who is in his ninety-first year. He has collected statistics which appear to prove that residence in Paris is more conducive to longevity than it is in any other city of the world. According to M. Rousse's figures, there are 10,509 octogenarians—or 389 to every 100,000 inhabitants—in the French capital, and 620 nonagenarians, of whom ninety-nine are in their one-hundredth year. Whether it is the cheerfulness or the salubrity of the town which is so life-prolonging, M. Rousse does not specify.

IF MANY American women have found the "international marriage" but a synonym for wretchedness and scandal, their sisters of other nationalities sometimes have fared no better in this respect. An amazing case of domestic unhappiness was aired the other day in London, when Baroness von Eckhardstein secured a judicial separation from her husband. The baroness is an English woman, the daughter of Sir J. Blundell Maple, the millionaire furniture man. Baron von Eckhardstein is a German, being



BARONESS VON ECKHARDSTEIN,  
Of London, one of the latest unhappy  
victims of the "international  
marriage."

councilor of the German imperial foreign office in London. He was formerly *chargé d'affaires* of the German embassy in Great Britain, and at one time was secretary of the German legation at Washington. Allegations made against him in court caused him to appear as one of the basest of human beings. It was stated that he married the baroness when she was only eighteen years old, and immediately began to treat her badly. He was, it was asserted, a heartless spendthrift, who squandered millions of his wife's patrimony in riotous living. The meanness and the cruelty of the man as related in the suit for separation were so extraordinary that he was hooted by the crowds around the court. He denied the charges of the baroness, and has applied to the German courts for a divorce, but nowhere do his contentions arouse any sympathy—save for the baroness.

IF SANE Americans needed any further proof that Japan has no intention nor desire to go to war with the United States, this was furnished in the positive "peace talk" of the Japanese admiral, Baron Gombei Yamamoto, on his recent arrival in this country. Both when interviewed on board the steamer which brought him here and in a speech at the luncheon given in his honor in New York by the Japan Society of America the admiral dwelt on the ties of friendship binding his nation to ours, and deprecated the idea of an armed conflict between the two peoples. It is also worthy of note that Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is the very personification of the fighting spirit of our navy, exchanged the most cordial visits with Admiral Yama-



TWO GREAT NAVAL COMMANDERS MEET.  
Admiral Yamamoto, of Japan (at right), a strong advocate of peace  
with the United States, greeted on his arrival in  
New York by Admiral Evans.

moto, and expressed fully as peaceful sentiments as did the distinguished visitor. The words of Admiral Yamamoto should prove a damper on the "jingo" element both here and in Japan. He speaks as one who authoritatively represents the government and the controlling opinion of his fatherland. He was minister of marine during the Russo-Japanese War, and is regarded as the leading naval man in Japan. He has for a dozen years directed the entire organization of the Japanese navy, and it is safe to say that Japan would not embark in a war with anybody unless he gave his assent.

THERE was a meeting in Omaha, Neb., recently of two chief magistrates of cities, both of whom are known by peculiar titles. The men were Sherburn M. Becker, the "boy" mayor of Milwaukee, and James C. Dahlman, the "cowboy" mayor of Omaha. The former is under thirty years of age, a millionaire, a cool and dauntless youth, who has made quite a reputation by fighting graft in his town, and who may, if he is not re-elected, appear on both the lecture platform and the stage. He went to Omaha to tell the politicians there how he ran the government of Milwaukee.



NOTABLE WESTERN MAYORS.  
Recent meeting of James C. Dahlman, cowboy mayor of Omaha  
(at left), and Sherburn M. Becker, the "boy mayor"  
of Milwaukee.—B. B. Drury.

Mayor Dahlman, who is about fifty-eight years old, started life as a cowboy when ten years of age, in Texas. He followed the profession of cattle-herding there for ten years and then came north, where he was engaged in trailing cattle from Oregon to Montana, and from Indian Territory to the Standing Rock Agency of South Dakota. He left the life of a "cowpuncher" eight years ago, and went to Omaha as a livestock commission man and to enter politics. Prior to this he had served as sheriff of Dawes County, Nebraska, and as mayor of Chadron, Neb. He likes to demonstrate his expertness in the use of the lariat, and he has lassoed many notable men.

TO WASHINGTON COLLEGE, located ninety miles east of Knoxville, Tenn., and established in 1780, belongs the distinction of having been the first seat of higher learning on Tennessee soil and the first real college west of the Alleghenies. The influence of the college can be distinctly traced in the history, not only of Tennessee, but also of other States of the great Southwest. Generations of useful men, many having risen to eminence, have been sent forth from it. The college has had a hard struggle, but recently an endowment has been made sure of, and Mr. Carnegie has given it a library building. The college, which is co-educational, owns two farms and a printing office, and provides opportunities for money-making for many of the two hundred and fifty young men and women who attend it. One of its most valuable assets is its president, the Rev. Dr. James T. Cooter, a competent educator and administrator, who is devoted to its interests and is causing it to flourish. Dr. Cooter is a graduate of Wabash College, Indiana, and studied theology at Princeton and McCormick theological seminaries. He was a successful preacher in Kansas for several years before he was appointed as head of the college. Under his charge the institution is doing excellent work.



REV. DR. JAMES T. COOTER,  
President of Washington College,  
East Tennessee.—George G.  
Rockwood.

WHEN he was in the Yellowstone Park some weeks ago Vice-President Fairbanks proved himself a life-saving hero. A young woman who could not swim fell from a boat into a lake where the water was thirty feet deep. Two men were in the boat, but they were stupefied by fright, and made no effort to rescue her. Mr. Fairbanks, who was some distance away, was attracted by the commotion and ran at full speed toward the lake, plunged in and caught the young woman after she had sunk the second time. Then one of the men in the boat also leaped in and aided the Vice-President in bringing the half-dead creature ashore. Mr. Fairbanks helped to carry her to a hotel and worked over her until she was restored to consciousness. He was almost exhausted by his humane efforts.

A UNIQUE feature of the Fourth of July celebration at Portland, Ore., was the naming, amid great enthusiasm, of Mrs. Mary R. L. Wood "Mother Queen of Oregon." Mrs. Wood, a sketch of whom has been printed in these columns, is 120 years old, and is believed to be the only person in America who has authentic proof of having attained that great age.

ONE of the most sensational scenes ever witnessed in a court-room attended the pronouncing of sentence on Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, of San Francisco, who was lately convicted of extortion. Judge Dunne, before whom the accused official had been tried, fixed the penalty at five years in prison, and, as a preliminary to this, read the prisoner a scathing lecture, denouncing the latter's conduct in terms that stung him to the quick and provoked him to angry, but unavailing, protest. Several times Schmitz interrupted the judge, but the arraignment proceeded to the end. When, at last, judgment had been pronounced, the crowd in the auditorium of the Temple Shearith Israel, where the Schmitz trial took place, made an uproarious demonstration of joy; men and women rose and shouted approval, clapping their hands and waving handkerchiefs. So great was the jubilant disorder that the judge had to direct that the courtroom be cleared. The mayor cowered before the wild manifestation of popular approval of his sentence. Later, however, he recovered his self-control and reiterated his intention of again becoming a candidate for the mayoral office. He professes to believe that an appeal in this case to a higher court will result favorably to him. He is, however, to be tried on still other charges, and is likely for a time to be more busy with legal than with political matters.



EUGENE E. SCHMITZ,  
San Francisco's convicted mayor, who was  
scored by the judge who sentenced him.  
Copyright, 1902, by J. E. Purdy.

# THE MAN IN THE AUTO

THE automobile has worked a great change in mining in the desert regions of the West. Formerly many mines could not be opened because of their distance from a base of supplies and the difficulty of hauling food by mule-power. Now the automobile is used both for passenger and freight purposes, and it is possible to reach in hours claims that were a little while ago days away from the railroad. It is possible in level districts to make a mile a minute over the sandy wastes, for no speed laws hamper the mining men. It is reported, however, that the friction on the hot sand occasionally melts the cement of the tires.

COMPLAINT is made by some automobilists (chiefly the speed enthusiasts) that the oiled or tarred road, by reason of its dark color, is difficult to follow after nightfall, whereas the light surface of the clay or macadam road is comparatively plain to view, even on rather a dark night. The average automobilist, however, using good lights and maintaining a reasonable speed, should have no great trouble from this cause.

EXPERTS see in the results of the Grand Prix and the Kaiser's Cup race a demonstration of the utility of the four-cylinder motor. Nazarro won both races in a four-cylinder car. There were two eight-cylinder English cars in the Grand Prix, an eight-cylinder French, an eight-cylinder Swiss, and an Italian six-cylinder machine, but none of them took any honors.

THE London Times is convinced that the motor omnibus, though it has come to stay, must be considerably altered before it can be regarded as a success. Its weight (and probably, therefore, its carrying capacity) must be reduced, if for no other reason than the wear and tear on suburban roads. The owners of property along the London suburban routes are com-

plaining of this and the serious deterioration of land values, due to the noise and vibration caused by cars of the type now in use.

ILLINOIS automobilists are pleased with the new motor-vehicle law of that State. It provides that cars must bear numbers at least one inch in height on

makes its use impracticable. Benzol, which is produced in the course of the distillation of coal at gas works, and can be sold at a fair price if there is a large enough demand for it, is regarded as offering a possible solution of the fuel problem. It is more powerful than gasoline, though it may be somewhat objectionable on account of the odor of sulphuric acid which it gives to the exhaust.



ANIMATED SCENE AT THE RECENT TWENTY-FOUR HOUR ENDURANCE TEST OF THE QUAKER CITY MOTOR CLUB ON THE POINT BREEZE TRACK, IN WHICH SIX CARS FINISHED.—P-J. Press Bureau.

the faces of their oil lamps, with the letters "ILL." directly beneath. A tag carried at the rear of the machine must have numerals four inches in height on a white background. The speed rates are: Twelve miles an hour in the business district of cities, fifteen miles in residence districts, six miles in rounding corners, and twenty miles in the country.

ENGLISH automobilists are investigating the possibilities of other fuels than gasoline, moved to this action by the advance in the price of gasoline. Some success has attended the experiments with a combination of alcohol and acetylene, but the present price of alcohol, on account of the high internal-revenue tax,

which has seldom been equaled in this country.

## Brainy Men

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

IT supplies just the material that is most wasted by brain-work and nervous exertion—the Phosphates.

## Infant and Adult.

FOR the upbuilding of the infant and sustaining the adult, milk is essential; and to be wholesome must be pure. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk have no equals for purity, flavor, and richness.



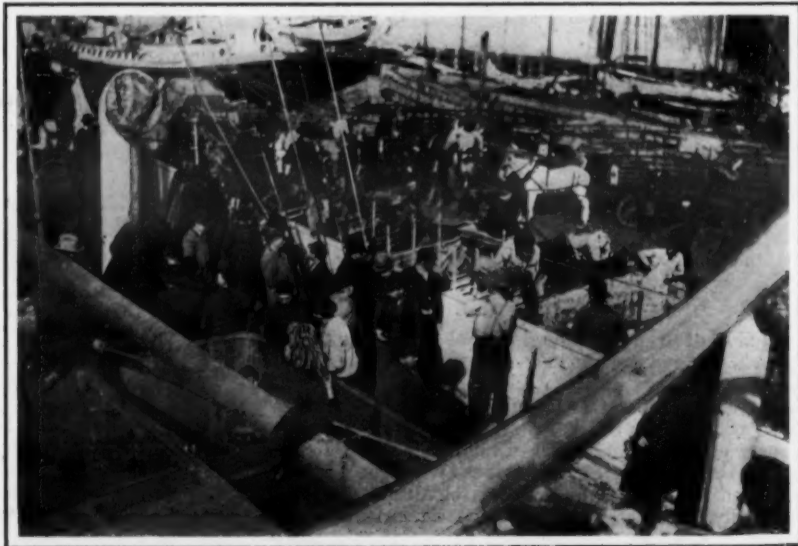
CONTINUOUS PROCESSION OF BANANA BUNCHES PASSED UP FROM THE HOLD OF A NEWLY ARRIVED SHIP.



TRUCK-LOAD OF JAMAICAN BANANAS AWAITING TRANSPORTATION FROM THE WATERFRONT TO THE STORES OF FRUIT DEALERS.



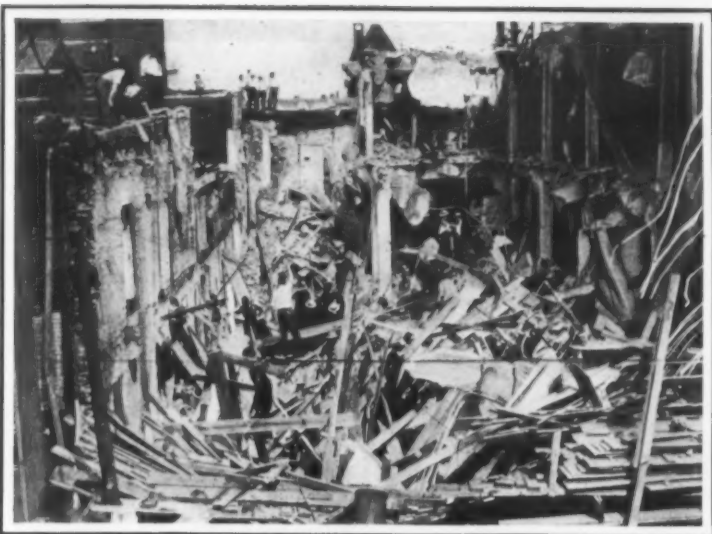
FREIGHT CARS, ALONGSIDE THE FRUIT-CARRYING STEAMSHIP, TAKING ON LOADS OF BANANAS FOR THE WEST.



CROWD OF LONGSHORE LABORERS AND TRUCKS AT THE UNLOADING OF A BANANA STEAMSHIP.

## HOW OUR MOST POPULAR FOREIGN FRUIT COMES TO US.

HANDLING THE IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF BANANAS WHICH ARE LANDED FROM WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS ON THE WHARVES OF NEW YORK.—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.



COLLAPSE OF A PHILADELPHIA CONCRETE BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION—RESCUERS REMOVING THE FOUR DEAD AND TWENTY INJURED.  
*P.-J. Press Bureau, Pennsylvania.*



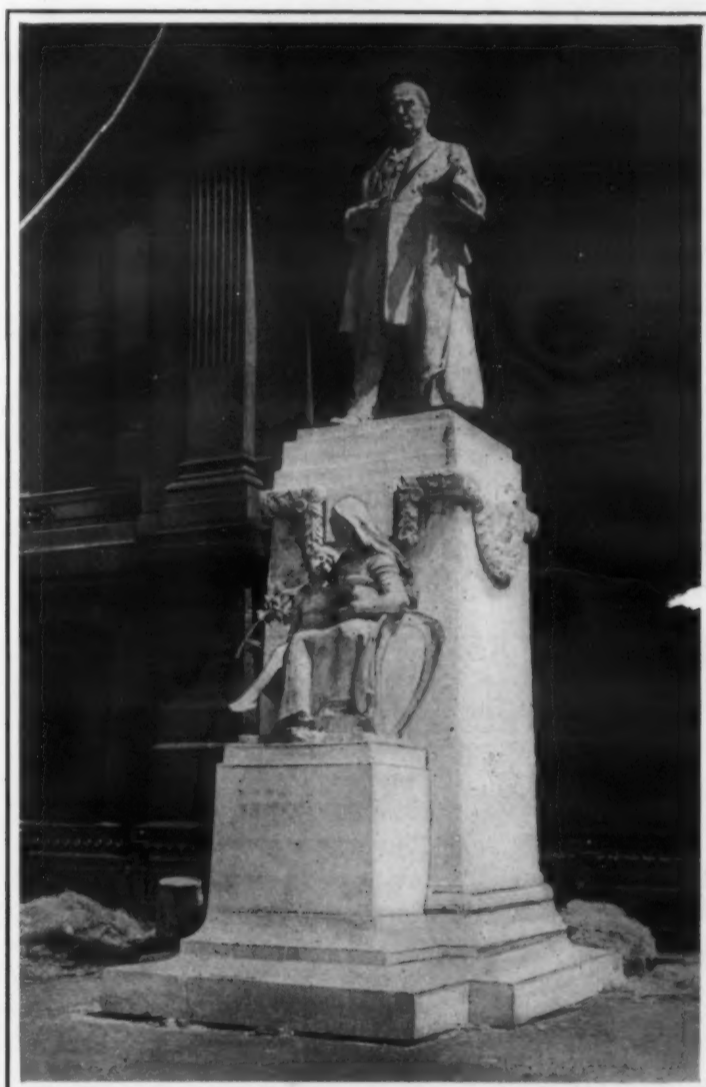
HOW THEY CELEBRATED THE FOURTH IN DETROIT—"TEDDY'S FAVORITES" IN THE INDEPENDENCE-DAY PARADE.  
*Fred G. Wright, Michigan.*



FORTY ANGRY FARMERS OF BETHEL, O., TEARING DOWN AN OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE TO INSURE THE BUILDING OF A NEW ONE, WHICH WAS OPPOSED IN THE COURTS.  
*E. W. Williams, Ohio.*



HERD OF CATTLE KILLED BY LIGHTNING—NOTHING WORTH SAVING BUT THE HIDES, WHICH THE MEN ARE REMOVING.  
*Howard L. Treichler, New York.*



PLASTER REPRODUCTION OF PHILADELPHIA'S NEW MCKINLEY STATUE, SET UP IN CITY HALL SQUARE, THAT CITIZENS MAY VOTE ON ITS PERMANENT LOCATION.—*P.-J. Press Bureau, Pennsylvania.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) UNVEILING THE MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN W. O. O'NEIL, OF THE ROUGH RIDERS, AT PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.—Copyright, 1907, by P. C. Armitage, Arizona.



STRIKING MINERS' DEMONSTRATION IN JOHANNESBURG, WHERE SEVERAL PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED SINCE THE STRIKE BEGAN.—*The Artloft, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—ARIZONA WINS.  
CURRENT EVENTS GRAPHICALLY RECORDED BY OBSERVANT AND SKILLFUL CAMERA HISTORIANS.

## Racing Records of Leading College Crews.

STATISTICS are usually pretty dry reading, but for those who happen to be interested in aquatics, and more particularly in intercollegiate rowing contests, the figures given in tables herewith, compiled from the official results of all the races which have been held over the Poughkeepsie course since this course was first used in 1895, will be not devoid of interest. The tables show the number of races entered under each of the three headings, 'Varsity Races, Freshman Races, and Four-oared Races, and show the number of firsts, seconds, and thirds scored by each of the five most prominent contestants. The scores given are figured from the positions of the first three places, by counting five for a first, two for a second, and one for a third; these being the points given in track athletics where only three places are counted. The best and poorest times recorded for each of the contestants are given, as well as the average time for all races where the time was taken (in a few cases a crew did not finish because of being swamped, or for some other reason, and in such case the time, of course, was not recorded).

The fourth table gives a recapitulation of the other three, showing the number of races entered and the score in each case, and also giving a figure representing the quotient obtained by dividing the latter by the former. This evens things up so far as those institutions are concerned which have entered relatively few of the races, because, of course, those entering a large number would naturally have the larger total score; while by dividing the total score in each case by the number of races entered, a figure of merit is reached which is fair for all concerned, is thoroughly representative of the results obtained, and affords an immediate means of comparison from the one to the other. At the bottom of this table figures are given showing the points scored by Pennsylvania, Columbia, Wisconsin, and Syracuse combined, these being tabulated for the purpose of comparison with the points scored by Cornell alone. It is seen that the four institutions have made just about the same total number of points as has the leading aquatic institution of the United States.

The summation in this table is obtained by adding together the records for the freshman and four-oared races, and to this total adding three times the records for the 'varsity races, it being assumed that the latter are at least three times the importance of each of the former, and hence should be given twice the weight in figuring up averages. With this explanation the tables can now be readily followed, and the general results

of the last twelve years of racing on the Hudson are seen at a glance.

### RECORDS OF POUGHKEEPSIE COURSE. 1895 TO 1907.

Varsity Races.	RESULTS.				TIME IN MINUTES AND SECONDS.		
	Races entered.	1st	2d	3d	Score	Best.	Poorest.
Cornell.....	139	2	2	51	51	18:53 1-5	20:47 4-5
Pennsy.....	122	1	4	16	16	19:26	21:59 4-5
Columbia.....	121	3	1	12	12	18:58	21:53 4-5
Wisconsin.....	9	3	2	8	8	19:06 4-5	22:06 1-5
Syracuse.....	71	1	1	8	8	19:31 2-5	21:47 2-5
Others.....		3	3	9	9		20:12 3-5
* Record for the course, 1901.							
FRESHMAN RACES							
Cornell.....	126	3	2	38	38	9:19	10:23
Pennsy.....	111	1	5	12	12	9:23 1-5	10:26 1-2
Columbia.....	11	2	3	7	7	9:22 3-5	10:51
Wisconsin.....	52	1	2	14	14	9:32	9:58
Syracuse.....	72	3	3	16	16	9:22 4-5	10:44 2-5
Others.....	1	2	—	9	9		9:57 4-5
* Record for the course, 1903.							
FOUR-OARED RACES							
Cornell.....	95	3	1	32	32	10:17 2-5	11:39 3-5
Pennsy.....	92	3	3	19	19	10:31 1-5	11:45 2-5
Columbia.....	8	2	3	7	7	10:38	11:51 3-5
Wisconsin.....	3	—	1	1	1	10:52 2-5	11:18 2-5
Syracuse.....	32	1	—	12	12	10:15 2-5	10:48 2-5
Georgetown.....	1	—	—	—	—	11:34 2-5	11:34 2-5
* Record for the course, 1905.							

### RECAPITULATION.

	Varsity Races.			Freshman.			Four-oared.			Summat. on.		
	Ent'd.	Score.	Mean.	Ent'd.	Score.	Mean.	Ent'd.	Score.	Mean.	Ent'd.	Score.	Mean.
Cornell.....	139	51	3.92	22	38	3.17	9	32	3.56	60	223	3.72
Pennsy.....	122	16	1.39	11	12	1.09	19	19	2.11	56	79	1.41
Columbia.....	121	12	1.00	11	7	0.64	8	7	0.88	55	50	0.91
Wisconsin.....	9	8	0.89	5	14	2.80	3	1	0.33	35	39	1.11
Syracuse.....	71	8	1.14	7	16	2.29	3	12	4.00	31	52	1.68
Others.....	12	9	0.75	3	9	3.00	1	—	0.00	40	36	0.90
Totals.....	65	104	1.61	49	96	1.96	33	71	2.15	277	479	1.73
Pennsy.....	40	44	1.10	34	49	1.44	23	39	1.70	177	220	1.24
Columbia.....	13	51	3.92	12	38	3.17	9	32	3.56	60	223	3.72
Wisconsin.....												
Syracuse.....												
Cornell.....												

SIDNEY G. KOON.

## Why Persons Faint.

THE layman's confidence in the infallibility of his physician is somewhat shaken by the frank admission of a writer in the *Lancet*, Sir William R. Gowers, that he is unable to tell exactly why people faint. "Cardiac syncope" is the learned name for ordinary loss of consciousness. That is, it is known that failure of the action of the heart precedes and attends the condition commonly called a faint. But it is obvious that consciousness is not the result of the circulation of the blood. The direct cause of unconscious-

ness, according to Sir William, must be "a state of the nerve elements of the brain due to the change in the circulation"; and on the subject of causes the writer gives us no more information. He does add, however, some interesting observations on the effects of a fainting seizure.

One effect of cardiac failure is a great diminution of blood pressure within the skull cavity. When it is sudden, it is equivalent to a stunning blow on the head. In the more gradual failure of ordinary syncope the loss of consciousness is rarely so sudden as to cause a hurtful fall (leading ladies will please take notice); the sufferer is generally enabled to lie down. True fainting is attended by a sense of increasing feebleness, often undue consciousness of the heart's action, some respiratory distress which may be manifested by sighing breathing, and frequently a sense of nausea. Dimness or loss of sight often precedes loss of consciousness. Minor seizures of epilepsy are sometimes mistaken for fainting-fits. A true faint sometimes results from fright, as does an epileptic seizure.

## Meat or Cereals.

A QUESTION OF INTEREST TO ALL CAREFUL PERSONS.

ARGUMENTS on food are interesting. Many persons adopt a vegetarian diet on the ground that they do not like to feel that life has been taken to feed them, nor do they fancy the thought of eating dead meat.

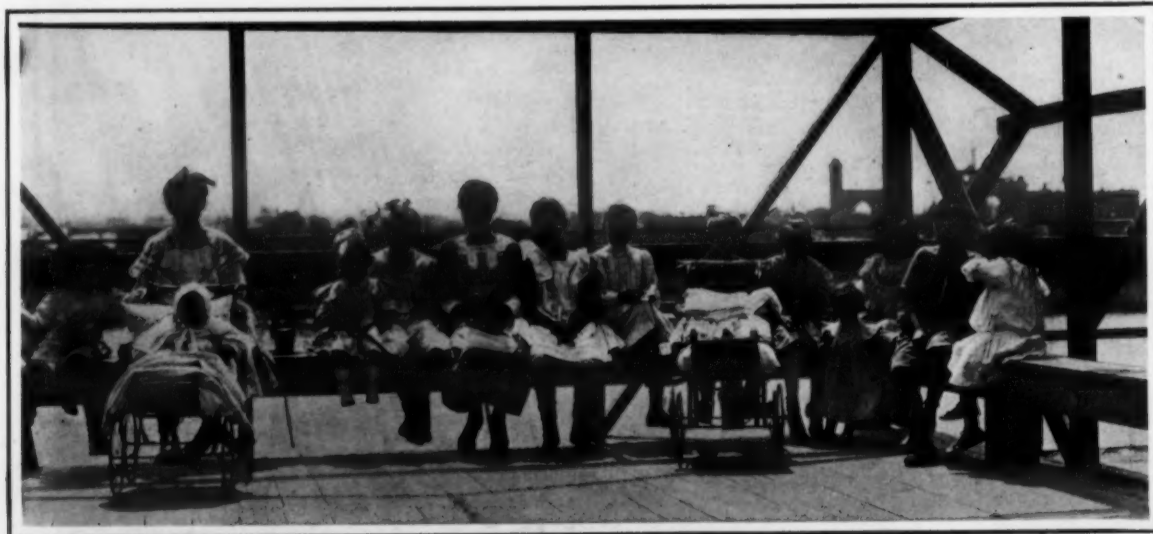
On the other hand, too great consumption of partly cooked, starchy oats and wheat or white bread, pastry, etc., produces serious bowel troubles, because the bowel digestive organs, where starch is digested, are overtaxed, and the food ferments, producing gas, and microbes generate in the decayed food, frequently bringing on peritonitis and appendicitis.

Starchy food is absolutely essential to the human body. Its best form is shown in the food "Grape-Nuts," where the starch is changed into a form of sugar during the process of its manufacture. In this way the required food is presented to the system in a predigested form, and is immediately made into blood and tissue, without taxing the digestive organs.

A remarkable result in nourishment is obtained; the person using Grape-Nuts gains quickly in physical and mental strength. Why in mental? Because the food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the grains, and this unites with the albumen of all food, and the combination is what nature uses to rebuild worn-out cells in the brain. This is a scientific fact that can be easily proven by ten days' use of Grape-Nuts. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.



QUAINT OLD SCHERMERHORN HOMESTEAD, AT SIXTY-FOURTH STREET AND EAST RIVER, WHERE NURSES GIVE DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE PROPER TREATMENT OF INFANTS, SICK AND WELL.



SOME OF THE "LITTLE MOTHERS" AND THEIR CHARGES TAKING THE AIR ON A WIND-SWEPT BLUFF OF THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.



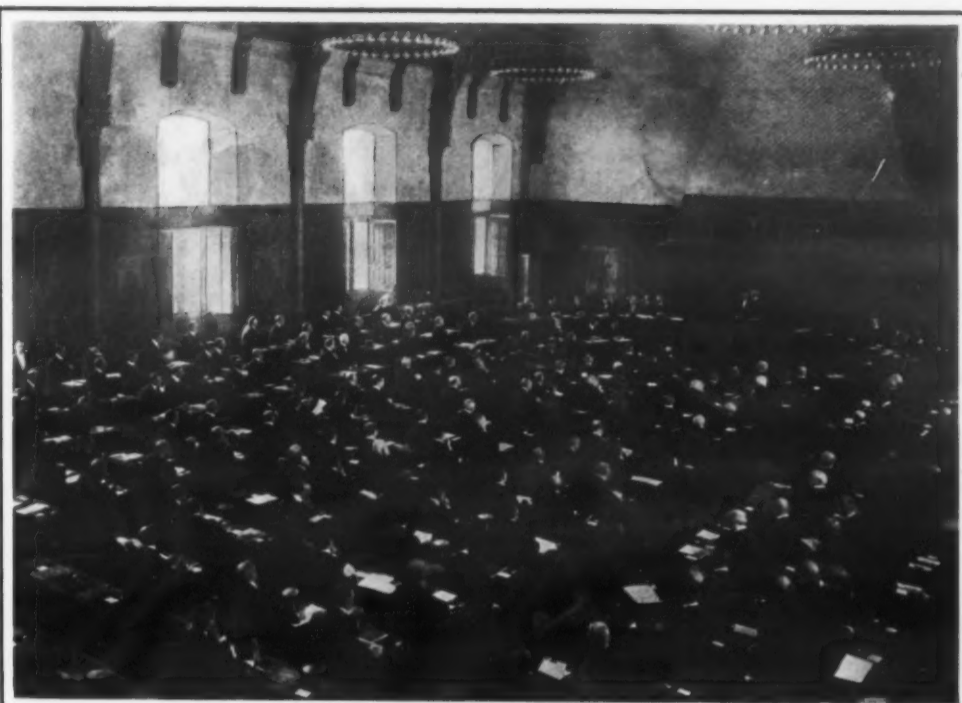
NURSE, MOTHER AND CHILD ON THE WAY HOME FROM THE SCHOOL.

## THE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER "SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS."

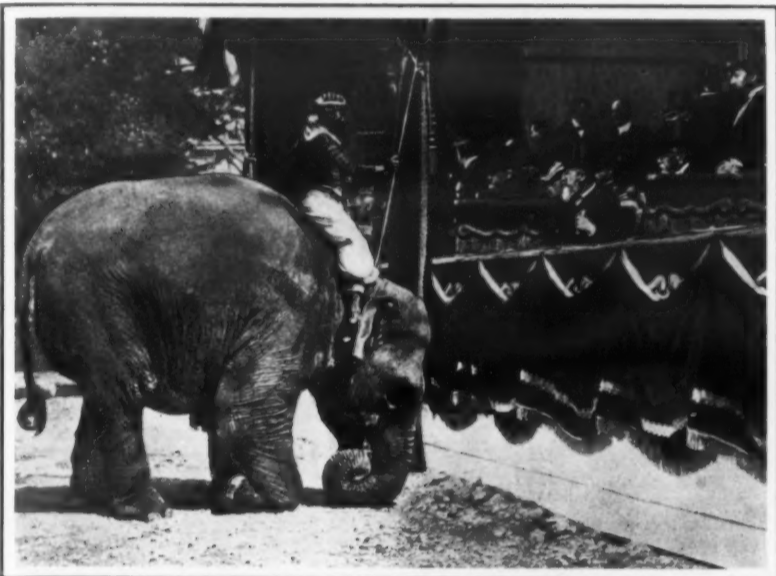
JUNIOR SEA BREEZE, ON NEW YORK'S EAST RIVER FRONT, WHERE TENEMENT MOTHERS ARE TAUGHT HOW TO CARE FOR THEIR BABIES IN THE HOT WEATHER.—Photographs by B. G. Phillips.



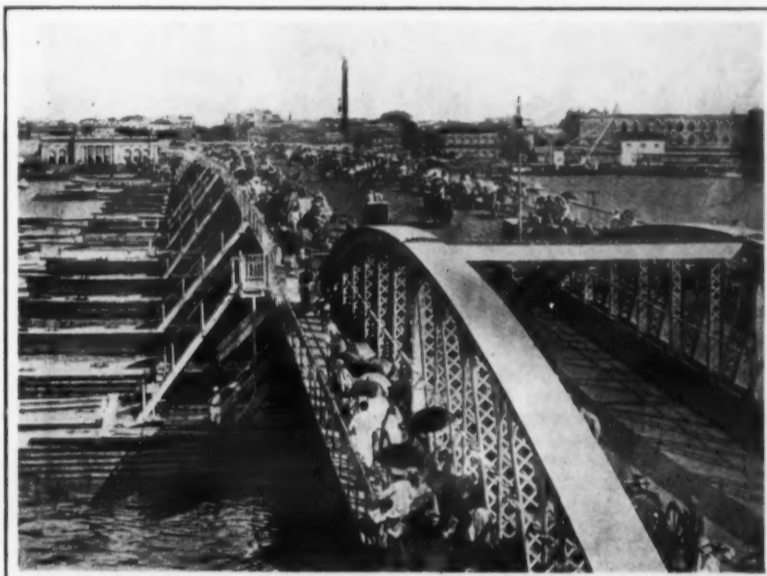
THE LITTLE SPANISH PRINCE TAKES HIS FIRST RAILWAY JOURNEY.  
*Black and White.*



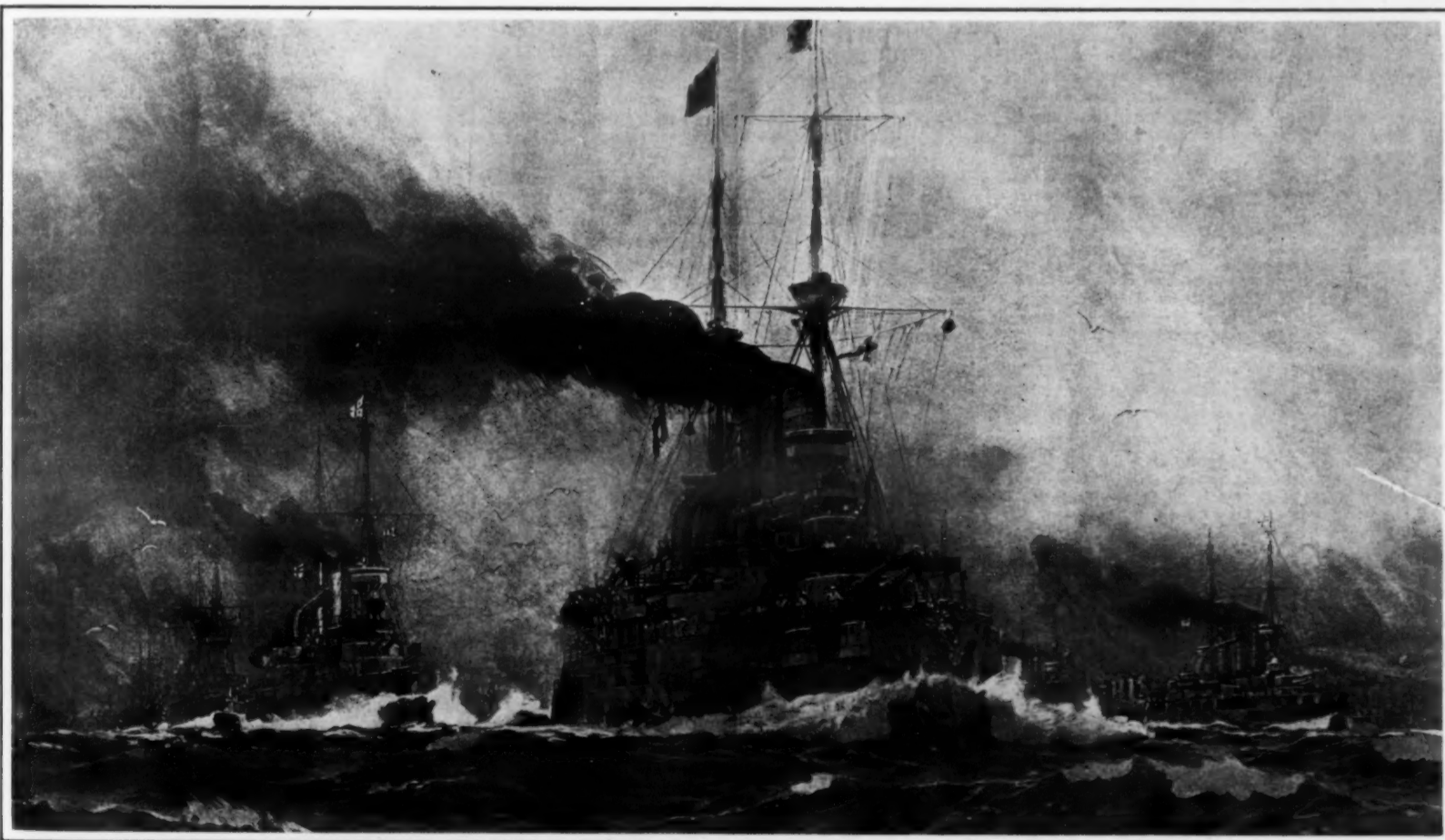
PEACE DELEGATES OF FORTY-SEVEN COUNTRIES ASSEMBLED IN THE ANCIENT HALL OF THE KNIGHTS, AT THE HAGUE.—*Illustrated London News.*



"MY LORD, THE ELEPHANT," MAKES OBEISANCE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—SCENE AT THE VINCENNES COLONIAL EXPOSITION.—*L'Illustration.*



MASSIVE BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUGHLI RIVER, JOINING CALCUTTA (SEEN IN THE DISTANCE) TO ITS POPULOUS SUBURB, HOWRAH.—*Empress.*



THE PRIDE OF THE GERMAN NAVY—BATTLE-SHIP "DEUTSCHLAND," IN CENTRE, WITH OTHER WAR-SHIPS, OF WHICH THE TWO MOST PROMINENT, AT RIGHT AND LEFT RESPECTIVELY, ARE THE "PRUSSIA" AND THE "WITTELSBACH."—*Illustrirte Zeitung.*

### OLD-WORLD PICTURES OF CURRENT INTEREST.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PAGES OF OUR EUROPEAN ILLUSTRATED CONTEMPORARIES.

### Shall Desirable Immigrants Be Debarred?

THE SOUTH is learning and teaching an important lesson. Under pressure from the professional labor leaders Congress was induced to enact a drastic law against the admission to this country of skilled and unskilled laborers under definite promises of employment. There might be a justification for this Know-nothing policy of exclusion in a period when the population of the country was keeping pace with its development, and the demand for labor at fair wages was not as great as the supply. The laboring man, in common with the rest of society, does well to protect himself and his fellows from an invasion of worthless and vicious foreigners; but in a time of unprecedented prosperity, when it is impossible to secure the labor needed to carry out the plans for the expansion of all industries, what excuse is there for barring the door to the workers who are so urgently needed?

The South furnished some of the strongest advocates of the exclusion policy, the harmful effects of which are now so acutely felt by that part of the country; and but for the fact that we have a Secretary of Commerce and Labor and an Attorney-General who are inclined to interpret the contract-labor provisions of the immigration law liberally, the South would suffer for its folly even more than is now the case. In pursuance of a general policy agreed upon by representatives of the various Southern States whose development is retarded by the lack of labor, South Carolina advertised largely abroad the opportunities which the State offers to immigrants, and in some cases advanced their passage-money. The national authorities have decided that the immigrants who have come to this country under these conditions shall not be deported, and that all who arrived under the same conditions before July 1st, the date on which the new immigration law became effective, should also be held to have a legal right to enter this country.

Under the new law "any person, company, partnership, or corporation" which prepaids the transportation or in any way assists or encourages the importation or migration of contract laborers, is liable to a fine of \$1,000 for each offense; and advertisements in foreign countries promising employment to immigrants are forbidden unless they are issued by States or Territories, "or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States." Thus it seems certain that henceforth the States, under the new law, will be allowed to advertise the advantage to immigrants of settling within their borders, though it is doubtful if assisted immigration (even if the States pay the passage-money) will be permitted. It is not desirable, even from the point of view of employers of labor, that the interpretation of the law should be strained to admit immigrants under some form of agreement to provide work for them. A law should be framed which would accord this privilege in unmistakable terms to all parts of the country that suffer from a scarcity of labor; and if the present law, under a reasonable construction, forbids that, the sooner its enforcement leads to the repeal of the unpopular restriction, the better.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

SIR WILLIAM PERKIN, the famous English chemist, who discovered aniline dyes, died in London July 14th.



SIR WILLIAM PERKIN  
The famous discoverer of aniline dyes.—Dunn.

Professor James McGranahan, well-known hymn writer, died at Warren, O., July 8th.

Dr. William E. Le G. Ralph, curator of the birds' eggs section of the National Museum, and a leading authority on birds, died at Washington July 8th.

Sir W. H. Broadbent, physician-in-ordinary to King Edward and others of the royal family, died in London July 10th.

Count Jacques de Beaufort von Weede, a diplomat who was an international figure, died at Brussels July 5th.

Dr. Sophus Bugge, one of Norway's best philologists, died at Christiania July 8th.

General Alikhanoff, ex-Governor-General of Tiflis, cruel officer, known as the "wild beast," assassinated, with the wife of General Gliedoff, by terrorists, at Alexandropol, Russia, July 16th.

Peter Larson, railway contractor and richest man in the Northwest, died at Helena, Mont., July 12th.

General Francisco Sandoval, a soldier of fortune, formerly a friend, but latterly a bitter enemy, of President Diaz, died at Guatemala City, Guatemala, May 5th.

Hiram S. Thomas (colored), noted chef, originator of Saratoga chips, died at Red Bank, N. J., July 8th.

H. J. Coggeshall, widely known former New York State senator, died at Waterville, N. Y., July 14th.



FAULKNER GOLDTHWAITE,  
Midshipman, who lost his life.



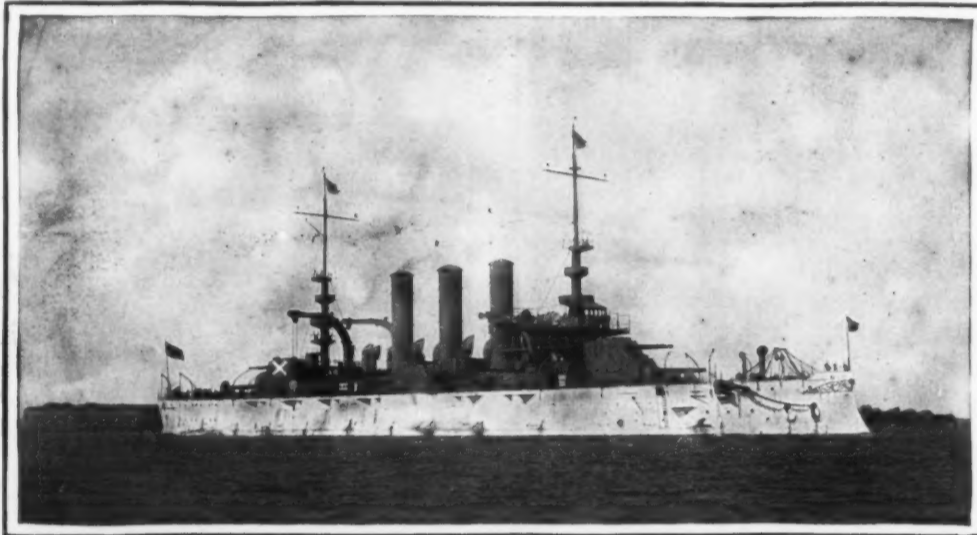
JOHN T. CRUISE,  
Midshipman, who was seriously injured.



LIEUT. CASPAR GOODRICH,  
In charge of the turret, who survived but a few hours.



CAPT. HENRY MCCREA,  
Commander of the battle-ship Georgia.—Chickering.



AFTER SUPERIMPOSED TURRET (X) OF THE "GEORGIA," IN WHICH THE EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE.

### ANOTHER SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON AN AMERICAN WAR-SHIP.

FINE MODERN BATTLE-SHIP "GEORGIA," IN ONE OF WHOSE TURRETS A BAG OF POWDER UNACCOUNTABLY EXPLODED ON JULY 15TH, DURING TARGET PRACTICE OFF PROVINCETOWN, MASS., CAUSING THE DEATH OF NINE OFFICERS AND MEN, AND THE INJURY OF TWELVE (ONLY ONE MAN ESCAPING UNHURT); SOME OF THE VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER, AND THE VESSEL'S CAPTAIN.

### A Singular Scandal in Cuba.

THE PURCHASE from the Roman Catholic Church of the building which has for some years been used as the custom-house at Havana has been effected by the provisional government, in spite of the bitter opposition of the Havana Post, whose editor, Halsey B. Leavitt, must defend a suit for libel brought against him as the result of his criticism of American officials.

Governor Magoon recently forwarded to Washington a recommendation that the provisional government purchase from the church the Havana property, and pay about \$1,500,000 for it. The Post said that its value was less than half that amount, or, at least, that for \$500,000 the government could build a much more suitable custom-house. In the same proposed transaction with the church was included the purchase of property at Santiago for about \$500,000, which the Post said was valued on the books of the Treasury Department at \$7,100.

The editor of the Post argued that it was not necessary or advisable for the provisional government to assume the responsibility of purchasing the church property; such action might properly be left to the new Cuban government, since it would be practicable for Governor Magoon to follow Governor Wood's example and extend the lease of the custom-house property for a short term.

The bare statement of its difference of opinion with the Governor on real-estate valuations would not have sufficed, of course, to precipitate a libel suit against the Post; but when its editor charged Consul-General Steinhart with influencing Governor Magoon to recommend the purchase of the property, and suggested that Mr. Steinhart (who has resigned his official position and gone into private business) had a financial interest in pleasing the church authorities by bringing about the sale of the property, he was made the defendant in a suit for libel brought by Mr. Steinhart, it being alleged that the words contained in certain of Mr. Leavitt's newspaper articles "were directed against him with the idea of injuring him and the gratuitous purpose and deliberate intention of discrediting and dishonoring him."

The Post named ex-President Palma, Senator San-

guily, General José Gomez, and other prominent Cubans as holding views similar to its own as to the purchase of the church property, and *El Mundo*, an influential Cuban paper, opposed the Governor's plan because its adoption would mean that the \$2,000,000 would be spent outside of Cuba.

The price agreed upon for the Havana property was \$1,387,083—less by about \$110,000 than was offered to the church by another bidder. Secretary Taft held that it was cheaper to purchase the property already occupied as a custom-house than to go through the long and expensive process of condemning other property suitable for the purpose. It was not possible to continue the leasehold arrangement until a new Cuban government could be constituted, since the church authorities were determined to sell to the other bidder rather than extend the lease. The secretary was not able to get satisfactory information as to the value of the Santiago property, and so did not recommend its purchase.

### Ancient Tyle.

YE GREATE ANT FYTE.

ONCE uponne a tyme there lived an Ant who was a mightie Ant of Valor. Yea, with one heave of hys terrible mandibles he could toss a gnat aboute as though it were a mustard seed.

& alle ye other Ants regarded hymme with awe, saying as he passed by,

"Lo, there goeth Kidde Formic, ye Champion of ye Worlde!" & they rubbered mightilie & were sore afraid when he looked at them.

Butte one day a new Ant Champion seemed aboute to loom uponne ye Horizon.

For a Farmer Ant came in & he hadde muscle to Burn.

Now whenne Kidde Formic saw this new aspirant he was verie wroth. He ground hys mandibles together & dared ye newcomer to battle.

Soe they arranged a ring atte ye summit of ye Ant Heap, & on a certain date alle ye Ants gathered from everie part of ye Ant Heap. Yea, verilie, they came in thousands, each Ant bringing a fly leg wherewith to pay admission to see ye Greate Fyte.

& there was much cigar smoke & greate cussynge. Also ye sports bette even to their last fly legge.

Atte laste ye Greate Fyte was on. Kidde Formic & ye Farmer Ant mette in ye centre of ye rynge & clinched. For two longe hours they fought, while ye crowd applauded frenziedlie. Atte last, however, Kidde Formic gotte holde of ye Farmer Ant & chewed him in two. Butte ye victor was sadlie marred. Yea, he was alle shotte to pieces & he was verie groggie.

Butte he dragged hys mangled frayme to ye topmost parte of ye Ant Heap & shouted a shout of victory, waving his remaining broken antenna.

"Beholde," he gurgled, "I am ye Champion of ye Worlde!"

Juste then an Ox came by & stepped on ye Ant Heap. When he passed on there was no Ant Heap left. Onlie an Ox track in ye Mudde.

& a wise olde Doodlebugge who had witnessed thys thrilling scene retired to hys home on a sand pyle & wrote a book aboute itte. & atte ye end of itte he inscribed this mess of

### WISDOM TABLETS.

First Chew: Whatte if thou art ye Champion of ye Worlde? There be a million other worlds.

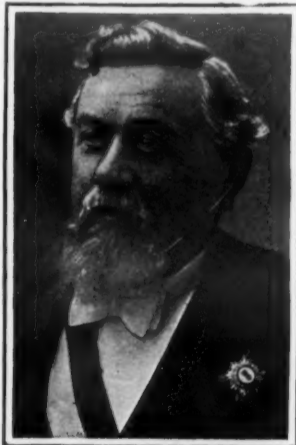
Second Gurgle: Don't gette swelled up because thou art a mightie man of valor. Always there wille turne uppe some other fellow just a lyttle better than thou.

The Knockout: Men & Ants—where wille ye & your muscle be an hundred yeares from now?

LOWELL O. REESE.

### Amateur Christmas Photos Wanted.

THOUGH Christmas is a long distance ahead, LESLIE'S WEEKLY is making preparations to insure the excellence of its next Christmas number. Photographers are particularly desired to submit as early as possible such work as is suitable for the Christmas competition, or for other illustrative purposes of the holiday number. For the best picture submitted on a Christmas subject a prize of \$10 will be awarded.



CLEMENT A. FALLIERES,  
President of France, whom Leon Maillé, a supposed demented man, tried to assassinate in Paris, on July 14th, the French Fourth of July.—Maillé fired two shots which missed. He was arrested.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) MILK-PEDDLERS OF MANILA ON THEIR MORNING ROUND.  
J. W. Anderson, Philippine Islands.



THE FRENCH CONCEPTION OF AN APPROPRIATE FISHING COSTUME.  
V. Forblu, France.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) CLOVERNOOK, NEAR CINCINNATI, FORMER HOME OF ALICE AND PHOEBE CARY;  
NOW A HOME FOR THE BLIND.—Elmer L. Foote, Ohio.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) PUGET SOUND INDIANS ("SIWASHES") SELLING BASKETS  
IN A SEATTLE STREET.—Walter P. Miller, Washington.



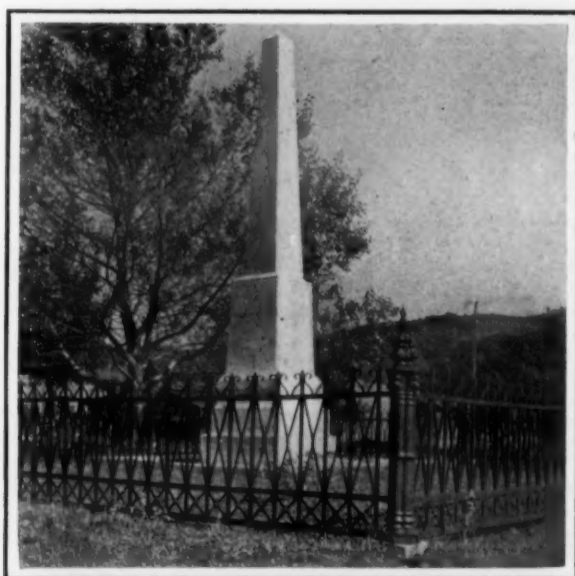
PHOTOGRAPHING THE GROUND-BREAKING OF THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC  
EXPOSITION AT SEATTLE.—Walter P. Miller, Washington.



YOU CAN TELL IT BY THE SIZE OF THEIR FEET.  
H. F. Higgins, Missouri.



NEW YORK'S MAGNIFICENT NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE (CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT), FRONTING ON HISTORIC  
BOWLING GREEN.—D. E. Adams, New York.



MONUMENT AT HUBBARDTON, VT., COMMEMORATING THE REVOLU-  
TIONARY BATTLE AT THAT PLACE.—Herbert W. Smith, Vermont.

### AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

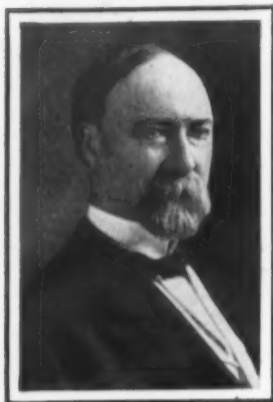
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS WIN THE FIRST PRIZE, WASHINGTON THE SECOND, AND OHIO THE THIRD.

# What Notable Men Are Talking About

## WHAT OUR FATHERS BELIEVED IN.

BY VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

OUR FATHERS believed in a government of law—law written by representatives of the people,



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS,  
Vice-President of the United States.  
Copyright, 1907, by Harris  
& Ewing.

chosen by the people themselves acting in their sovereign capacity. They realized that this was to be a great country, and they knew that if it were to attain to the full measure of their best expectations it must be a country where the law, and the law alone, should be supreme. They knew full well that to be great it must be governed by just laws—laws which, so far as human foresight could devise, should protect every citizen in the enjoyment of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They knew, as we know, that, in the final analysis, law is the very life of liberty, and without law and obedience to it there is despotism, and despotism is tyranny. Our forefathers believed in fair play among all the people of this country. We believe no less than they in securing fair play to every citizen of this republic, no matter where he lives or who he is, no matter how weak or how powerful he may be. Fair play is a part of the birthright of every citizen who owes allegiance to the flag of the republic.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS SUCCESS.

BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, PRESIDENT OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The opportunities for acquiring wealth or a simple competency are greater in this country than ever before. The improvement of transportation facilities, advancement along scientific lines, the development of machinery and system and organization all tend to increase general prosperity. The average citizen of to-day is enjoying the luxury of the rich man of yesterday. The average citizen of to-morrow will be enjoying the luxuries of the wealthy man of to-day. Prosperity will continue and will increase. Don't fear or envy those who progress or push ahead. We all get the benefits.

## THE GRAVE DANGER OF CENTRALIZATION.

BY CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. TAWNEY, OF MINNESOTA.

The true reason why the people are willing to let the national government perform and pay for so many



JAMES A. TAWNEY,  
Representative in Congress from  
Minnesota.—Gardner.

things which properly fall within the obligations of the States is found in the fact that they do not realize that they are themselves paying for the things which the national government pays for. The Federal revenue is secured by indirect taxation, while the money in the treasuries of the several States is secured by direct taxation upon the property of the people. When any State increases its appropriations for any purpose, every legislator knows that that means an increase in the direct tax upon the people. Moreover, he knows that the people know this and that they watch with zealous care the tax rate which they must pay in cash from their own pockets. Therefore, needed legislation is postponed because of the expense it involves, and the Federal government is appealed to whenever possible through the President, through the people's representatives in Congress, and through the various departments and bureaus of the government. When popular demands are strong enough, and it has become obvious that the States will not severally or jointly undertake obligations belonging to them, though seriously needed, the experience of the last ten years shows that the Federal government, through its legislative and executive departments, is only too willing to undertake such responsibilities and relieve the States of the burdens they involve. I do not plead for States' rights. I plead for the right and the duty of the Federal government to protect itself and its treasury against the encroachments of the States and private interests upon its powers, its duties, and its revenues. Where will this tendency end? To what result, think you, does it naturally and inevitably lead? Whither are we going in this centralization of Federal power and mutilation of local self-government? I lay no claim to prophetic powers, but I bring to you the

thought of many of the ablest men in the public service to-day, when I say that we are unconsciously drifting toward a highly organized, bureaucratic form of Federal government, such as has become the bane of most of the Old-World governments of Europe.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND.

BY GOVERNOR HUGHES, OF NEW YORK.

Ours is not and was not intended to be a pure democracy. It is impracticable that the people should administer the government directly. They govern through representatives. For their protection they have by direct legislation created constitutions fettering the power of their representatives and establishing safeguards by which they are secure in their personal liberty and in the results of their thrift. We note with satisfaction the increasing sense of responsibility to the people on the part of those who represent them. Efforts to dominate legislation for selfish purposes, and attempts through the forms of popular election to place in office those who in the guise of executing public trusts serve private interests, are less successful than heretofore. The people have become intolerant of such traitorous representation. And it is entirely within their power to put a stop to it altogether. Political leaders who have performed the function of clearing-houses for legislation, and who while posing as party workers have served under a retainer of special interests, careless alike of party principles or of public justice, are passing from the stage. The people demand leadership, and parties need effective organization to advance their principles. But the time is rapidly passing when any one can long maintain a position of wide political influence who is under suspicion of maintaining a double allegiance.

## PROBLEMS FOR THE EDUCATED MAN.

BY PRESIDENT HARRIS, OF AMHERST.

We see problems that are new, social and political conditions unprecedented. Democracy is an experiment. An evolution is going on of government by the people, for the people. Many things are settled on the best and surest foundations. The question is, how far shall the conduct of business, production, distribution, transportation, be controlled by the government without taking away the incentive of profits from individuals? The principal problem is the place of the material in our civilization, the problem for nations and for individuals. The task of the nation is to promote, by means of wealth, the character, the mutual service, of the people. An educated man

## They Loved Them Just the Same.

THERE was a youth of scanty means

Who loved a summer maid;  
Ice-cream and soda she adored,  
Bon-bons and lemonade.  
Excursions, too, she doted on,  
So he could never claim  
A penny when the week was o'er,  
But he loved her just the same.

HE took her for an auto-ride  
One summer day, behold!  
The flakes of snow began to fall,  
They shivered with the cold.  
He had to hire a horse and sleigh,  
So deep the drifts became;  
He caught the influenza, too,  
But he loved her just the same.

A MAN who got a pretty wife  
Soon found her tresses bright,  
Her pearly teeth and perfect form,  
Were laid aside at night.  
He saw her blushes in a box,  
And thought it was a shame  
That he, alas! had been deceived,  
But he loved her just the same.

A DAINTY miss at boarding-school  
A student-lover had,  
But he was poor, so she was sent  
To Europe by her dad.  
The student followed, they were wed,  
But no forgiveness came,  
And so he had to work for her,  
But he loved her just the same.

A MILLIONAIRE of middle age  
Once wooed a lady fair  
With roses on her rounded cheeks  
And sunshine in her hair.  
He knew Dakota courts had twice  
Divorced the dashing dame  
From good and true and honest men,  
But he loved her just the same.

A WEALTHY dude was sure the girl  
He wished to win and wed  
Would jilt her poor but worthy swain  
And take his gold instead.  
He learned that money cannot quench  
True love's immortal flame:  
The maiden coolly turned him down,  
But he loved her just the same.

OUR dearest friends may play us false,  
Our children go astray,  
Our wives contract a score of bills  
We never hope to pay,  
Our husbands flirt with chorus girls,  
And every one we blame  
For all our bitter sighs and tears,  
But we love them just the same.

MINNA IRVING.

who stands for the higher things is a power. It is the personal factor that counts. Power increases with use and so one walks in newness of life.

## TOO MUCH THOUGHTLESS LEGISLATION.

BY EX-GOVERNOR HERRICK, OF OHIO.

It is high time that we cease to litter our law books with measures that restrict industry and give it a form so rigid as to be unsuited to natural development, dwarfing growth and hampering individual initiative, and confine our attention to the removal of excrescent growths, and the passage of such legislation as will keep pace with the quickened evolution of the times, permitting and aiding the country to progress freely along the lines that have been so prolific of good in the past. Just at present the outcry is loudest against the corporations doing an interstate business—particularly the railroads. Abuses in railroad management there have been, and doubtless many still obtain. Generally speaking, rebates, private car lines, discrimination against certain localities, and the issue of securities for improper purposes are evils of magnitude and should be prohibited by stringent legislation. Discrimination in railroad rates has not always been an unmixed evil. The marvelous growth and prosperity of the West are due, in no small degree, to the fact that wheat has been transported at a relatively low rate. Many flourishing centres of trade and industry have been developed by the judicious discrimination of railroads. In this respect relatively low rates have had an influence not unlike that of the tariff in the up-building of certain industries and markets; and, like the duties on certain classes of imports, the time has doubtless arrived for readjustment. Unfortunately, however, our law-makers are being driven by thoughtless agitation into the enactment of much hasty and ill-advised legislation—inimical to the free development of railroads.

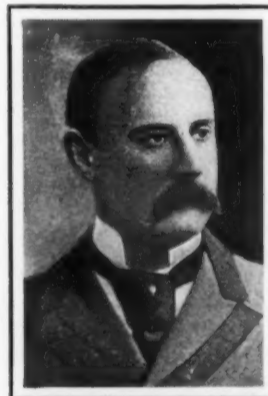


MYRON T. HERRICK,  
Former governor of Ohio.  
Baker.

## THE MYSTERY OF THE ANCIENT DOCTOR.

BY SIR FREDERICK TREVES, SURGEON TO KING EDWARD.

I am certain it is safe to prophesy that the time will come when hospitals for infectious diseases will be empty and not wanted. I also look forward to the time when it will be as anomalous for persons to die of scarlet fever, typhoid, cholera, and diphtheria as it will for a man to die of a wolf's bite in England. Very little, however, can be done by the legislature, but everything by the progress of medical science, and in a much larger degree by the intelligence of the people. We must recognize that the saying that every one must eat a peck of dirt before he dies is erroneous, and see that dirt is undesirable. Preventive medicine is founded upon hard facts, prudence, and common sense. The mystery of the ancient doctor, his use of long names, and his extraordinary prescriptions are passing away. Multitudes of shelves full of bottles which surround doctors are also passing away, and being replaced by simple living, suitable diet, plenty of sun, and plenty of fresh air. The fight of the present day is against millions of microbes, and the weapons are sanitary regulations, municipal government, the sanitary inspector, and the medical officer of health.



SIR FREDERICK TREVES,  
Surgeon to the King of England.

## Skins on Fire with Eczema

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF CUTICURA OINTMENT.

The great Skin Cure, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap. This treatment, when followed in the severer forms with mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy cure in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age. A single set (costing \$1.00) is often sufficient to cure. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act.



SAN FRANCISCO A YEAR AGO, SHORTLY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE AND GREAT FIRE THAT NEARLY WIPE OUT THE CITY—A VIEW FROM TELEGRAPH HILL, SHOWING A SCENE OF EXTENSIVE RUIN, BUT WITH REBUILDING OPERATIONS ALREADY BEGUN. Ferry building in extreme left background. Tall structures in centre background: left to right—Merchant's Exchange, Kohl, Crocker, Mills, Chronicle and Call buildings. Fairmont Hotel and Flood buildings towering in centre-right background. Russian Hill at right.



SAN FRANCISCO AS IT APPEARS FROM TELEGRAPH HILL TO-DAY.—TREMENDOUS PROGRESS MADE BY THE ENERGETIC PEOPLE IN RECONSTRUCTING THE CITY IN SPITE OF MANY DEPRESSING DRAWBACKS AND OBSTACLES—ALL THE STRUCTURES MENTIONED ABOVE AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS REPAIRED OR COMPLETED, AND THE CITY BECOMING FINER THAN EVER BEFORE.

### MARVELOUS PROGRESS OF A YEAR IN REBUILDING SAN FRANCISCO.

CONTRASTIVE PANORAMAS WHICH SHOW HOW THE CITY OF THE GOLDEN GATE, IN THE FACE OF SERIOUS LABOR TROUBLES AND SHAMELESS "GRAFT," HAS BEEN RENewed FROM THE ASHES OF A TWELVEMONTH AGO.—Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

### Is the White Man's Supremacy in Danger?

ONE OF the far-reaching effects of Japan's victory over Russia has been the stirring up of race pride among the vast dark-skinned population of the world, particularly of Asia. It has done more than anything else to dispel the age-long belief, in which the other peoples of the earth, though unwillingly, have acquiesced, in the superiority of the white race. America is confronted with her Japanese and Chinese problems, to say nothing of the negro and Filipino questions, and England with the ever-present threat of native risings in Egypt and South Africa, and, most portentous of all, the unrest of her millions of Hindu subjects. In the Bengal seditious utterances among students and professional classes are of common occurrence, and it is thought unsafe for English women to travel in Assam. The concern of the Imperial authorities is not altogether allayed by the knowledge that the Bengalis are the poorest fighters in India. Several millions of natives in revolt would be troublesome, even though they were not "first-class fighting men."

Racial antipathy seems to have been intensified, rather than diminished, by the higher education of the natives of

India; when disturbances occur, the missionaries, who have nothing to do with politics, suffer as much as the representatives of governmental authority; hatred is manifested not merely against the ruling class, but against all members of the so-called "dominant race." And while the Moslem population, whose contempt for the Hindus is far stronger than its distrust of the British, is just now loudly protesting its loyalty to the government, Englishmen cannot forget that thousands of Brahmin Sepoys, in the time of the Mutiny, died to re-establish the sway of their Mohammedan conquerors. Moreover, for the government to permit its authority to be actively supported by Moslems against Hindus would be to invite the horrors of an Indian civil war. The "white man's burden" in India seems destined to become even heavier than it has been; but sturdy British pluck shows no disposition to shift it, and the least criticised policy of the present Liberal government is its vigorous dealing with the beginnings of disorder in England's vast Eastern possessions.

Nevertheless, it looks as if the twentieth century might be marked by a great world-change—the struggle of the dark-skinned races for recognition of their equality with the white. It is a minority of the earth's population that assumes to dom-

inate the affairs of the world; the so-called white races number, according to a recent estimate, 545,500,000 souls out of a total population of 1,440,650,000, a little more than one-third, and this estimate credits to the "white" race the vast disaffected population of India. Japan and China, to say nothing of the other non-white races, united in such a demand for equality of treatment by other nations would be backed by the resources of 482,000,000 people, as against 545,500,000 whites, the various nationalities included in the latter number having far less in common than the two great Powers of the far East. The modernization of China is already in progress under Japanese influence. Knowing what Japan has accomplished in a generation, who will dare deny the possibility that these two countries may teach the world some lessons hitherto undreamed of in the power of the dark-skinned races?

### The Ohio and Mississippi Celebration.

TO THE EDITOR OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY: One of your recent issues was of special interest to me, because I took a small part in the "opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad"

in 1857, not, as your article reads, "which completed the chain . . . between the Atlantic coast and the Ohio valley," because that went much farther west. As a matter of fact, the Ohio and Mississippi had been constructed to Vincennes, on the border line of Indiana and Illinois, and the affair of 1857 was in celebration of the extension of the road to a point opposite St. Louis; so that there was then established "the chain of rail communication" from the Atlantic coast to the "valley of the Mississippi." We took the Baltimore and Ohio train to Parkersburg, crossed to Marietta by boat, thence to Cincinnati, and so on through that city to the then, far West. There was a grand ovation at the Burnet House, where Charles Gould, managing director of the Ohio and Mississippi, entertained visiting and local guests at a sumptuous feast. Nicholas Longworth, whose wine cellars we had visited, was present. At St. Louis the Southern Hotel gave to us charming hospitality. With few exceptions, the railroad and steamboat lines throughout the land united in granting to invited guests free transportation, so important was deemed this connecting link between the ocean and the great Mississippi River.

Yours very truly,  
C. C. STODAM.

New York, June 25th, 1907.

## The Romantic Career of President Castro

BY THE HON. HERBERT W. BOWEN, EX-UNITED STATES MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

PRESIDENT CASTRO was born forty-eight years ago so near the boundary line between Venezuela and Colombia that even his intimate friends constantly declared themselves to be in doubt as to whether he first saw light in Venezuela or Colombia. Castro himself permitted the matter to remain obscure, but it is known that he had no fondness for Colombia. Little has been gathered about his youth except that his parents were sturdy peasants of mixed blood, that he had an enormous number of brothers and sisters, and that his time was devoted to the care of cattle and to the risky enterprises of frontier life. He was always short, active, and talkative, and he acquired very early in life the reputation of being courageous. Money was not plentiful along the frontier, so when he grew up he drifted toward civilization, and secured a clerkship in a German store. He soon tired of business and took up politics. In time he managed to get himself sent to Caracas as a deputy, or congressman.

His poor clothes, unpolished manners, and exuberant eloquence attracted some attention, but no one considered him of any importance. Always quick to take in a situation, he understood that he appeared ridiculous, but he came to the conclusion that he had what every one else in Caracas lacked, and that was sufficient courage to fight his way right into the presidential chair. General Andrade, a kindly but weak old gentleman, was at the time President of the republic, and was prepared to retire whenever his enemies made his position uncomfortable for him. Castro, learning that General Hernandez aspired to succeed President Andrade, returned quickly to his old frontier home, gathered about him about forty friends, and then started for Caracas, trusting that his force would be augmented as he proceeded. Adventurers all along the line of march flocked to his standard, and as he neared Caracas his army was so imposing that practically without serious opposition he entered the capital and proclaimed himself "Provisional President."

He occupied the yellow house on the Plaza Bolivar, and, until his wife appeared, indulged in dances and convivialities that proved his Indian origin beyond a cavil or a doubt. His wife, a very dignified and attractive woman, induced him, shortly after her arrival, to remove to the palace of Miraflores and to select for his cabinet at least several men of prominence in Caracas society. He found no difficulty in securing a cabinet, for portfolios are always attractive to Venezuelans, but to his trusted friends he gave the most lucrative positions. Thus, his barber was transformed into his secretary-general, a mule-driver became his minister of the treasury, and his lieutenant, during the march from the frontier, was given command of the army. He learned the duties of his position with remarkable celerity, and from the very first gave his cabinet to understand that they were not to govern or direct him, but to support and carry out his wishes

and commands. As the treasury was empty, he called upon the merchants and banks for loans. He tolerated no refusals, and met with none, after he had provided several capitalists with cells in the city jail, where they might have plenty of time to reflect.

He cowed the whole city before even the city realized it, and then he proceeded to put down the revolution that Matos had started against him. He waited until the enemy drew near to the capital, and then sallied forth himself, and when he returned there was nothing left



PRESIDENT CASTRO OF VENEZUELA (AT LEFT) AND HON. HERBERT W. BOWEN, FORMER AMERICAN MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

of the revolution except glory for himself. By this time every one understood that he had not only courage, but rare intelligence. He now had to devote himself to diplomatic questions, as all the foreign creditors of Venezuela began to press him, through their respective legations, to pay their claims. He surprised not only his own cabinet, but all foreign cabinets, with his quick comprehension of his duties and his ability to defend the financial interests of his country against all unreasonable and some reasonable

assaults. His object was to pay no more than he was absolutely obliged to. He accomplished his purpose by bringing on a blockade of his ports, and then agreeing to have all claims submitted to impartial commissioners, who promptly reduced the claims to a very small percentage of their original total.

His next undertaking was to get possession of the property of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company and of the French Cable Company. His task seemed impossible to the diplomats in Caracas, for he could only accomplish it by resorting to methods of procedure which the United States and France had intimated they would not tolerate. He remained indifferent to threats, however, and confiscated the property of both companies, alleging that they had aided the Matos revolution, and quite ignoring the fact that none of the countless other companies that had aided the same revolution would be punished. The United States and France naturally made vigorous protests against his high-handed procedure, and communications in the nature of ultimatums were sent to him. He answered defiantly, but only after his friends had intimated that he had found certain documents in the cable office that proved that the French government had sided with Matos, and that he had in his possession certain documents that compromised the honor of an American official.

The diplomatic world now expected one of two things—either that Castro would be compelled to deny publicly the rumor that he had any documents up his sleeve, or that American and French war-ships would be sent at once to Venezuelan waters. But nothing further was said by Castro, and nothing was done by either the United States or France. Both, however, expressed the hope that he would settle his dispute with them through the confidential channels of diplomacy. His answer was to leave the capital, where the diplomats resided, and to visit various parts of Venezuela where he had country homes. Finally, when he returned to Caracas, he caught cold and broke down completely in health. For months his life seemed to hang by a thread, but by concentrating his mind on the task of getting well, he succeeded in regaining his strength. In the meantime the power of his personality was sufficiently strong to keep his followers faithful and his enemies fearful.

Just what his career will be henceforth it would be difficult to predict; but if he listens to the counsels of his wise and devoted wife he will silence the selfish clamor of the politicians about him, will encourage and support the hopes and aspirations of his people, and will reform and dignify the institutions of his country.

*Herbert W. Bowen.*

## The Many Industrial Uses of Alcohol

BY NORMAN NOTWOOD

VERY IMPORTANT industrial and commercial results are expected from the operation of the law passed by Congress providing for the "withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturizing materials." It became effective January 1st, 1907, and, in order to prevent any abuses from arising under it, violations of the statute, including attempts to manufacture for beverage or medicinal purposes any liquid from denatured alcohol, or to re-distill the denatured product, are punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The public is accustomed to think of alcohol and alcoholic compounds chiefly in relation to their use as beverages and for medicinal purposes; for many the very word alcohol is associated with little that is not reprehensible in a moral sense. With all these the bare proposition to free alcohol in any form from the revenue tax and to largely increase its manufacture and use was regarded as a measure to be sternly and even bitterly opposed in the interests of temperance and public morality. But if such a proposition had been clearly understood few, if any, would have found occasion to oppose it for these reasons. For, as a matter of fact, the amount of alcohol consumed as a beverage comprises only a small part of the total product. In many of its uses it is not only productive of no evil, but on the contrary is a source of immeasurable benefit to mankind. Moreover, the alcohol used in industrial operations is usually "denatured"—that is, rendered unfit for consumption as a beverage—so that its use in this form is attended with little or no temptation or danger to the operator.

An important derivative of alcohol, sulphuric ether, is largely used as an anæsthetic, one hospital in New York consuming as much as 2,900 pounds in a single year. As every one knows, alcohol enters into the manufacture of many tinctures, essences, dyes, perfumes and other articles of trade, and immense quantities are consumed for these purposes. But it is in the industrial world that alcohol cuts by far the largest figure and is likely to assume much greater importance in years to come. For heating, lighting, and for motive power it possesses certain qualities which render it superior to gas and oil and a close rival of electricity. It is practically odorless, makes a more agreeable light than gas or kerosene, and is much safer to

handle and use than most other illuminants and heating agencies. For use in motor-cars and small-power engines, alcohol is regarded as greatly superior to gasoline.

The chief reason why denatured alcohol has not heretofore been more extensively used in this country for the purposes thus named has been the high revenue tax levied on its production, making it too costly for industrial operations. Alcohol was largely used for lighting, cooking, fuel, and industrial purposes in the United States previous to the imposition of the prohibitive revenue tax. In 1864 Cincinnati alone utilized 12,000 bushels of corn per day for distillation. The production was enormous. With less than half the present population the annual production was 90,000,000 gallons, indicating that with the increased uses to which it will be put when untaxed, the agricultural interests will profit vastly from the greatly increased market for cereals.

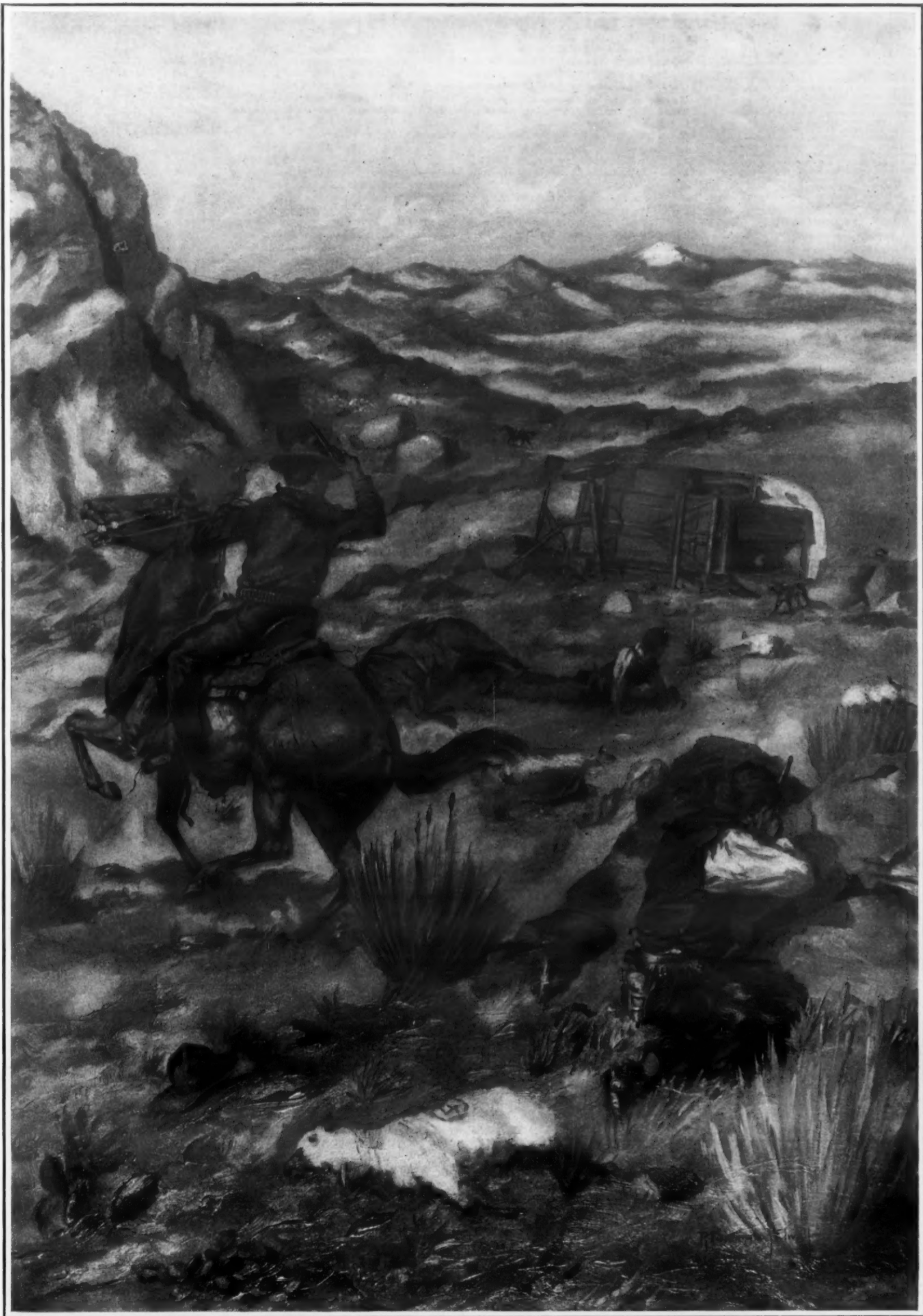
In Germany, where alcohol prepared for industrial purposes is not taxed, and can be sold for about eighteen cents a gallon, its use as an illuminant and for motive power has increased enormously in recent years. It is estimated that over 60,000,000 gallons annually are now consumed in Germany, chiefly for motive power. Traction engines for city drayage, farm cultivation, and threshing, as well as small locomotives using alcohol as motive power in mines and for military purposes, are quite extensively used. For automobiles the alcohol motor is very largely employed, and in this field it has proved to be very advantageous in its clean, odorless workings, especially in crowded cities. Most of the alcohol thus used in Germany is derived from potatoes, adding largely to the market value of this vegetable. The total value of the products derived from potato distilleries in Germany amounts to about \$25,000,000 per annum. Alcohol is also used extensively for illuminating purposes in streets, public buildings, and residences in Germany, France, Belgium, and other European countries. The imperial palace at Berlin is lighted by alcohol lamps, and they are found also in most railway stations in the empire. Alcohol heating stoves are also common throughout Europe, and are favored above oil stoves because they can be carried about and utilized without odor or danger of explosion. One of the convenient novelties used largely abroad is an alcohol flatiron with

a small reservoir, which, being filled with alcohol and lighted, heats the iron for an hour's work at a cost of less than two cents.

It is believed that when alcohol is produced and sold here for industrial purposes under the new liberal system, a total of 300,000,000 gallons will be consumed yearly, enabling the farmer to utilize much of his product that is now almost valueless, thus adding largely to our agricultural wealth. Alcohol can be produced from almost anything that has sugar or starch in it, such as corn, potatoes, sugar beets, and sorghum. It is estimated that a little more than two and a half gallons of ninety-per-cent. alcohol, the strength of which has been found most suitable for lighting and motor-fuel purposes, can be produced from each bushel of corn. This estimate is confirmed by the report of the commissioner of internal revenue, showing the quality of spirits distilled from corn, barley, rye, and other grains. With corn costing the distiller thirty cents a bushel, the cost of alcohol would be eleven or twelve cents. At a price of thirty-five cents per bushel for corn, the cost of alcohol would be fourteen cents per gallon, and at forty cents per bushel, the alcohol would cost about sixteen cents. It is estimated that the value of the by-products of the corn after the alcohol is extracted is about sufficient to pay the cost of distillation.

With the cheapened product, alcohol will largely displace gasoline for heating and for motive power in farming districts. Alcohol stoves and heaters cost much less than coal stoves, there is no dust nor ashes, the heat can be easily regulated as desired, and untaxed alcohol will open up to the farmers an unfailing source of fuel supply. Alcohol vaporizes so much more than gasoline that it does not form a dangerous explosive mixture in the open air, and it is recognized as being much safer for general purposes. Another point in favor of alcohol is that if it catches fire it can readily be extinguished by water, while with gasoline water only spreads the fire. These are not the only ways in which the farmers will be benefited. Many new industries which could not before be profitably carried on because of the high price of alcohol will be established in this country.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



DEADLY STRIFE OF HERDERS ON A WESTERN RANGE.

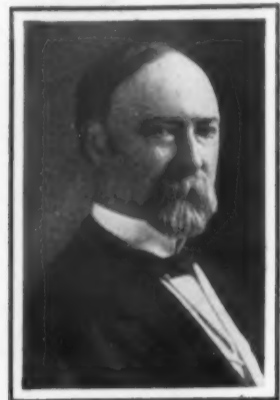
CATTLEMEN ATTACKING SHEEPMEN WHOSE BIG FLOCK ATE UP ALL THE GRASS, LEAVING NOTHING FOR THE CATTLE—THE SHEEP WERE SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE, AND HUNDREDS OF THEM KILLED—OVERTURNED "GUN-BOAT," OR CAMP-WAGON OF THE SHEEPMEN, IN THE BACKGROUND.—*Drawn by R. Farrington Ekvell.*

# What Notable Men Are Talking About

## WHAT OUR FATHERS BELIEVED IN.

BY VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

OUR FATHERS believed in a government of law—law written by representatives of the people, chosen by the people themselves acting in their sovereign capacity. They realized that this was to be a great country, and they knew that if it were to attain to the full measure of their best expectations it must be a country where the law, and the law alone, should be supreme. They knew full well that to be great it must be governed by just laws—laws which, so far as human foresight could devise, should protect every citizen in the enjoyment of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They knew, as we



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS,  
Vice-President of the United States.  
Copyright, 1907, by Harris  
& Ewing.

know, that, in the final analysis, law is the very life of liberty, and without law and obedience to it there is despotism, and despotism is tyranny. Our forefathers believed in fair play among all the people of this country. We believe no less than they in securing fair play to every citizen of this republic, no matter where he lives or who he is, no matter how weak or how powerful he may be. Fair play is a part of the birthright of every citizen who owes allegiance to the flag of the republic.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS SUCCESS.

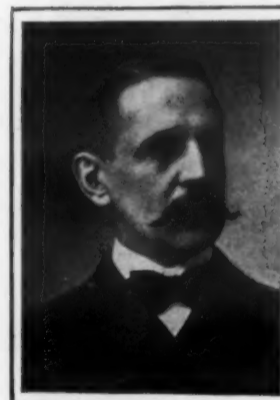
BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, PRESIDENT OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The opportunities for acquiring wealth or a simple competency are greater in this country than ever before. The improvement of transportation facilities, advancement along scientific lines, the development of machinery and system and organization all tend to increase general prosperity. The average citizen of today is enjoying the luxury of the rich man of yesterday. The average citizen of to-morrow will be enjoying the luxuries of the wealthy man of to-day. Prosperity will continue and will increase. Don't fear or envy those who progress or push ahead. We all get the benefits.

## THE GRAVE DANGER OF CENTRALIZATION.

BY CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. TAWNEY, OF MINNESOTA.

The true reason why the people are willing to let the national government perform and pay for so many things which properly fall within the obligations of the States is found in the fact that they do not realize that they are themselves paying for the things which the national government pays for. The Federal revenue is secured by indirect taxation, while the money in the treasuries of the several States is secured by direct taxation upon the property of the people. When any State increases its appropriations for any purpose, every legislator knows that that means an increase in the direct tax upon the people. Moreover, he knows that



JAMES A. TAWNEY,  
Representative in Congress from  
Minnesota.—Gundeman.

the people know this and that they watch with zealous care the tax rate which they must pay in cash from their own pockets. Therefore, needed legislation is postponed because of the expense it involves, and the Federal government is appealed to whenever possible through the President, through the people's representatives in Congress, and through the various departments and bureaus of the government. When popular demands are strong enough, and it has become obvious that the States will not severally or jointly undertake obligations belonging to them, though seriously needed, the experience of the last ten years shows that the Federal government, through its legislative and executive departments, is only too willing to undertake such responsibilities and relieve the States of the burdens they involve. I do not plead for States' rights. I plead for the right and the duty of the Federal government to protect itself and its treasury against the encroachments of the States and private interests upon its powers, its duties, and its revenues. Where will this tendency end? To what result, think you, does it naturally and inevitably lead? Whither are we going in this centralization of Federal power and mutilation of local self-government? I lay no claim to prophetic powers, but I bring to you the

thought of many of the ablest men in the public service to-day, when I say that we are unconsciously drifting toward a highly organized, bureaucratic form of Federal government, such as has become the bane of most of the Old-World governments of Europe.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND.

BY GOVERNOR HUGHES, OF NEW YORK.

Ours is not and was not intended to be a pure democracy. It is impracticable that the people should administer the government directly. They govern through representatives. For their protection they have by direct legislation created constitutions fettering the power of their representatives and establishing safeguards by which they are secure in their personal liberty and in the results of their thrift. We note with satisfaction the increasing sense of responsibility to the people on the part of those who represent them. Efforts to dominate legislation for selfish purposes, and attempts through the forms of popular election to place in office those who in the guise of executing public trusts serve private interests, are less successful than heretofore. The people have become intolerant of such traitorous representation. And it is entirely within their power to put a stop to it altogether. Political leaders who have performed the function of clearing-houses for legislation, and who while posing as party workers have served under a retainer of special interests, careless alike of party principles or of public justice, are passing from the stage. The people demand leadership, and parties need effective organization to advance their principles. But the time is rapidly passing when any one can long maintain a position of wide political influence who is under suspicion of maintaining a double allegiance.

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Who loved a summer maid;  
Ice-cream and soda she adored,  
Bon-bons and lemonade.  
Excursions, too, she doted on,  
So he could never claim  
A penny when the week was o'er,  
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HE took her for an auto-ride  
One summer day, behold!  
The flakes of snow began to fall,  
They shivered with the cold.  
He had to hire a horse and sleigh,  
So deep the drifts became;  
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Soon found her tresses bright,  
Her pearly teeth and perfect form,  
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But he was poor, so she was sent  
To Europe by her dad.  
The student followed, they were wed,  
But no forgiveness came,  
And so he had to work for her,  
But he loved her just the same.

A MILLIONAIRE of middle age  
Once wooed a lady fair  
With roses on her rounded cheeks  
And sunshine in her hair.  
He knew Dakota courts had twice  
Divorced the dashing dame  
From good and true and honest men,  
But he loved her just the same.

A WEALTHY dude was sure the girl  
He wished to win and wed  
Would jilt her poor but worthy swain  
And take his gold instead.  
He learned that money cannot quench  
True love's immortal flame:  
The maiden coolly turned him down,  
But he loved her just the same.

OUR dearest friends may play us false,  
Our children go astray,  
Our wives contract a score of bills  
We never hope to pay.  
Our husbands flirt with chorus girls,  
And every one we blame  
For all our bitter sighs and tears,  
But we love them just the same.

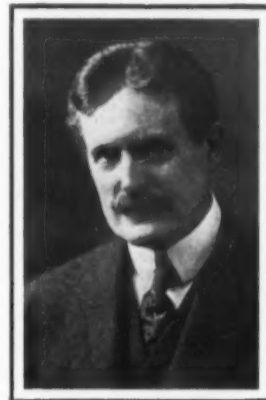
MINNA IRVING.

who stands for the higher things is a power. It is the personal factor that counts. Power increases with use and so one walks in newness of life.

## TOO MUCH THOUGHTLESS LEGISLATION.

BY EX-GOVERNOR HERRICK, OF OHIO.

It is high time that we cease to litter our law books with measures that restrict industry and give it a form so rigid as to be unsuited to natural development, dwarfing growth and hampering individual initiative, and confine our attention to the removal of excrescent growths, and the passage of such legislation as will keep pace with the quickened evolution of the times, permitting and aiding the country to progress freely along the lines that have been so prolific of good in the past. Just at present the outcry is loud against the corporations doing an interstate business—particularly the railroads. Abuses in railroad management there have been, and doubtless many still obtain. Generally speaking, rebates, private car lines, discrimination against certain localities, and the issue of securities for improper purposes are evils of magnitude and should be prohibited by stringent legislation. Discrimination in railroad rates has not always been an unmixed evil. The marvelous growth and prosperity of the West are due, in no small degree, to the fact that wheat has been transported at a relatively low rate. Many flourishing centres of trade and industry have been developed by the judicious discrimination of railroads. In this respect relatively low rates have had an influence not unlike that of the tariff in the up-building of certain industries and markets; and, like the duties on certain classes of imports, the time has doubtless arrived for readjustment. Unfortunately, however, our law-makers are being driven by thoughtless agitation into the enactment of much hasty and ill-advised legislation—inimical to the free development of railroads.

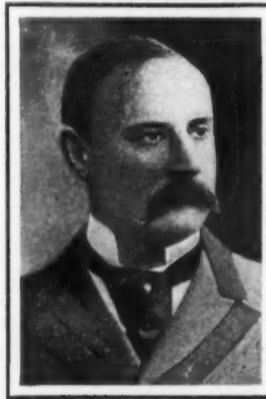


MYRON T. HERRICK,  
Former governor of Ohio.  
Baker.

## THE MYSTERY OF THE ANCIENT DOCTOR.

BY SIR FREDERICK TREVES, SURGEON TO KING EDWARD.

I am certain it is safe to prophesy that the time will come when hospitals for infectious diseases will be empty and not wanted. I also look forward to the time when it will be as anomalous for persons to die of scarlet fever, typhoid, cholera, and diphtheria as it will for a man to die of a wolf's bite in England. Very little, however, can be done by the legislature, but everything by the progress of medical science, and in a much larger degree by the intelligence of the people. We must recognize that the saying that every one must eat a peck of dirt before he dies is erroneous, and see that dirt is undesirable. Preventive medicine is founded upon hard facts, prudence, and common sense. The mystery of the ancient doctor, his use of long names, and his extraordinary prescriptions are passing away. Multitudes of shelves full of bottles which surround doctors are also passing away, and being replaced by simple living, suitable diet, plenty of sun, and plenty of fresh air. The fight of the present day is against millions of microbes, and the weapons are sanitary regulations, municipal government, the sanitary inspector, and the medical officer of health.



SIR FREDERICK TREVES,  
Surgeon to the King of England.

## Skins on Fire with Eczema

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF CUTICURA OINTMENT.

The great Skin Cure, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap. This treatment, when followed in the severer forms with mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy cure in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age. A single set (costing \$1.00) is often sufficient to cure. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act.

### Uncle Sam's Land Lottery in Montana.

THE opening to settlement of over six hundred farms embraced in the Huntley irrigation project near Billings, Mont., which took place recently, was both unique and spectacular. Uncle Sam held a lottery, and the farms were drawn by numbers. The Secretary of the Interior, Hon. James R. Garfield, officiated at the opening. The area opened to settlement contains 33,000 acres divided into forty- and eighty-acre farms. An especially interesting feature in connection with this project will be the sale, shortly, of town lots in several new government towns. Uncle Sam, in the rôle of real-estate auctioneer, will then undertake a task very unusual for him.

The new regulations of the Secretary of the Interior eliminated the speculator, and offered an equal chance for land on the project to all homeseekers. This marked a rather wide departure from the old policy of permitting a free-for-all scramble, in which the non-resident land-seeker was always at a disadvantage. Any person desiring to make entry was permitted to present to the register and receiver of the land office at Billings, Mont., his personal affidavit, sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths in the Billings land district. On the day of the drawing, the register and receiver, under the supervision of a representative of the Secretary of the Interior, publicly opened the sealed boxes in which the envelopes had been placed, thoroughly mixed the envelopes, and then as they were selected numbered them from one to 1,500. The envelopes were then opened, and each person whose affidavit was found therein was notified of his number, which controlled the time and order in which he might apply to make entry. The lands are to be allotted to the successful drawers soon.

The event was a notable one in the history of Montana, as the Huntley was the first project constructed (at a cost of \$900,000) under the reclamation law to be thrown open to entry in the State. The Huntley project is located about twelve miles east of Billings, Mont. The lands lie at an elevation of about three thousand feet above sea level, and slope gently toward the Yellowstone River. Unusual facilities for transporting crops are afforded by two lines of railroads which traverse the tract. The climate of southern Montana is delightful, and the soil is of exceptional fertility, producing abundant crops when well watered. Cereals and alfalfa are the principal products at present, although apples, small fruits, and garden vegetables do well. With assured crops of hay and feed the ranchmen can increase their herds, and the improved quality of the stock will make prices correspondingly better. A beet-sugar factory is now in operation at Billings, and the farmers are increasing their acreage in this crop, as it is very profitable. This factory is only twelve miles from these farms, and is reached by two lines of railroads.

The farm units vary from forty to eighty acres, depending upon the location, and average forty acres of irrigable land. Wherever practicable, a tract of grazing land has been included in the farm unit, bringing the total to 160 acres in a number of cases. It is proposed to have eight towns in the project at about five-mile intervals along the two transcontinental railroads which now traverse the tract, and no farm will be more than three miles from a shipping point. Two of the towns will be common to both railroads; four more will be on the Northern Pacific Railway and two on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. There are openings in these places for professional and business men and skilled and unskilled laborers.

The Huntley project embraces a part of the ceded strip of the Crow Indian reservation, and in addition to the government charge for water rights, the settler is required to pay four dollars per acre for the Indian price, one dollar at the time of entry, and the remainder in four equal annual installments, beginning at the end of the second year. In addition to this, the government will charge the settler for the cost of building the irrigation works three dollars per acre for ten years, after which the irrigation system will be turned over to the farmers. The cost of maintenance and operation will be about sixty cents per acre annually. The first payment of four dollars and sixty cents becomes due as soon as filing is made by the successful drawer of a farm. Irrigated land in that section is worth from seventy-five to two hundred dollars per acre, according to the state of cultivation and the crops grown.

C. J. BLANCHARD.

### Beginning New York's

### \$162,000,000 Aqueduct.

JUNE 20th, 1907, is a date which should be far more memorable than that of most great battles or the birthdays of most great kings. It saw the formal beginning of the construction of one of the world's greatest public works, the Catskill aqueduct, which will supply the millions of New York City with water. The greatness of the occasion was fitly indicated by the Hon. J. Edward Simmons, president of the board of water supply, in his eloquent and scholarly address at the ceremony of the turning of the first sod by Mayor McClellan near Cold Spring, N. Y. Nothing has been spoken or written of this great work so strikingly setting forth its vast proportions and its wonderfully beneficent effects as the passage which we quote from Mr. Simmons's address:

The works attributed to the mythical giants of the past were characterized by size and strength, and they invariably suggested force and might. On this spot we peacefully commence to-day a structure which, in size and strength, will far exceed the mythical proportions suggested by the works of the Cyclops of ancient story, whose massive walls will be dwarfed by comparison with the huge dam at Ashokan, which will rise a sheer two hundred and twenty feet from its base, and will enable the American engineers to laugh to scorn the historic proportions of the Babylonian wall of Semiramis. The great reservoirs and aqueducts of Rome have been the wonder of mankind through twenty centuries. The Ashokan reservoir—twelve miles long and two miles wide, with a water surface of ten thousand acres, and a capacity of one hundred and twenty billion gallons—will exceed in size anything of its kind in the world's history. The Catskill aqueduct will pale into insignificance the famous aqueducts of the Imperial City, because it will carry thirty times as much water as all the aqueducts of Rome combined. Modern imagination has often sought to picture the army of captives and slaves who were forced by fear of the lash to rear the huge Egyptian pyramids. The commissioners of the board of water supply, assisted by more than half a hundred engineers and designers, and many more officers and officials, have framed the plan which will now direct a mighty army of liberty-loving American freemen who will voluntarily carry this stupendous work into execution, and leave to their children the proud boast, "We, too, had a share in building the great water-works of the metropolis."

About 350 people, including representatives of the various city departments and citizens of note, watched Mayor McClellan wield his silver spade and listened to his speech and that of President Simmons. A glee club of forty young engineers, representing twenty-two different colleges, enlivened the water trip up the Hudson from New York to Cold Spring with jolly choruses, several of which were in praise of Chief Engineer J. Waldo Smith, the unassuming "boss" of the whole undertaking, whose quiet demeanor at the celebration, as on all occasions, would never have led one to suppose that his was the brain that guided every movement of the men who are carrying out the greatest engineering work of the present day.

### Hazards of Newspaper Publishing.

THE RISKS which attend the business of newspaper publishing have an illustration in the recent suspension of the *Chronicle*, John R. Walsh's Chicago daily. This paper, which not long ago was prominent among the dailies of the city, though it proved unprofitable to its owners after the failure of Mr. Walsh's other financial enterprises, might have been supposed to have value sufficient to keep it in existence; yet it has ceased publication without even disposing of its Associated Press franchise, which has been regarded as an asset of great consequence, that has lapsed irretrievably under the rule that it is forfeited if the paper holding it misses a regular issue. In view of all the contingencies, it requires a good deal of courage to acquire and manage a great newspaper. For the average capitalist it is a form of amusement far more expensive than steam yachts or racing stables. It would be interesting to know just how many hundreds of thousands of dollars were sunk in the Chicago *Chronicle*.

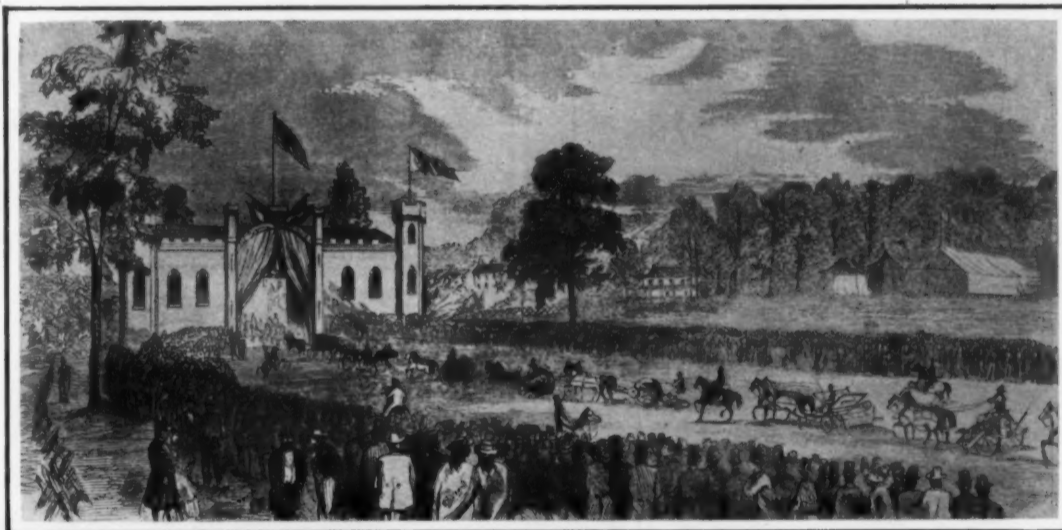
### Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

THOUGH industrial exhibitions had not in 1857 reached the degree of completeness to which they attained later, the displays of that time were frequently of a very interesting character. Reaping- and mowing-machines were being rapidly improved, and to show the merits of the different makes a "grand trial" was held on July 14th at the Onondaga fair grounds in Syracuse, N. Y. The machines passed in long procession before the crowd, headed by a military band, defiling through a "triumphal arch" improvised out of a toll-gate which happened to stand on the road which led to the meadow where the test was made.

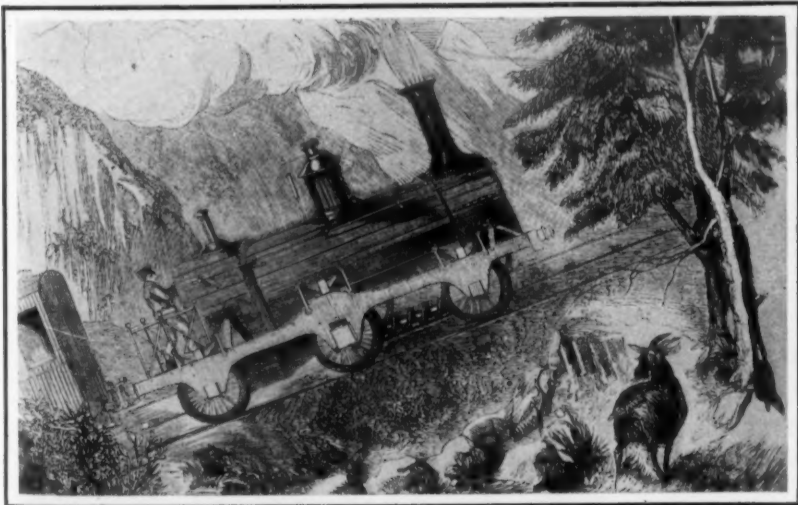
Much was expected, in England, of the invention by Captain Moorsom of a locomotive designed for use on steep grades, which could be surmounted, it was believed, at a rate of not less than twelve miles an hour—though the ingenious author of the article describing the invention neglected to specify the percentage of the grade. He predicted, however, that

the new invention would not wholly do away with American tunnels and embankments, and time has more than justified his prediction.

Six Mile Creek, near Ithaca, N. Y., which attained a grewsome notoriety several years ago as the source of the typhoid epidemic which raged throughout the student population of that beautiful college town, was the cause of disaster in another form in 1857, when summer rains swelled it to such a volume that it flooded the village and destroyed property to the value of \$150,000 besides sweeping three citizens to their death. The immediate cause of the flood was the bursting of a mill-dam some distance above the village.



GRAND PARADE OF MOWING- AND REAPING-MACHINES AT THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, July 25th, 1857, and copyrighted.



AN ENGLISH ENGINEER'S DESIGN OF A MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING LOCOMOTIVE.  
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, July 25th, 1857, and copyrighted.



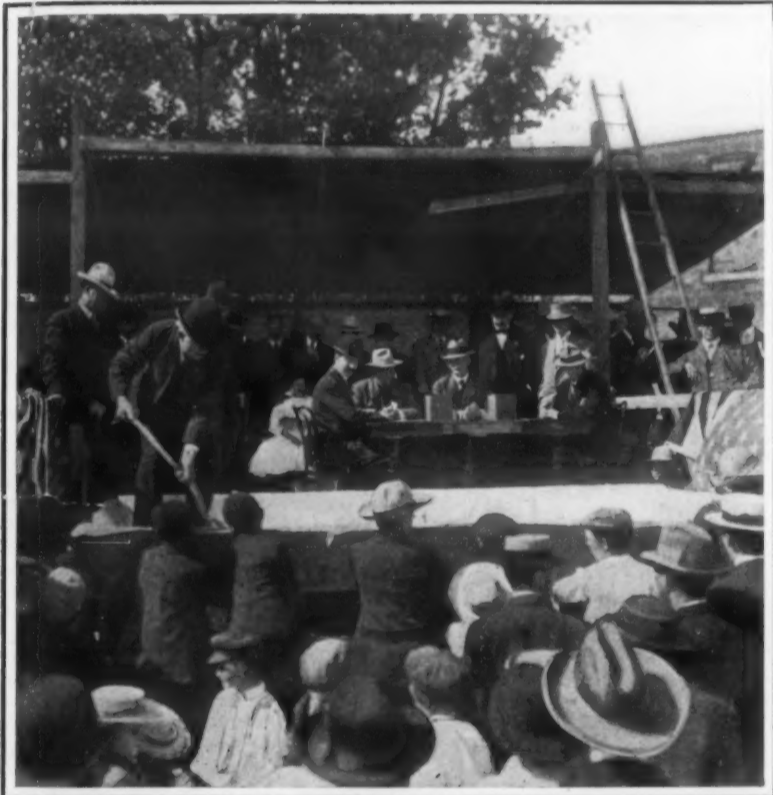
AFTER A DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD WHICH SWEEPED THE STREETS OF ITHACA, N. Y.  
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, July 25th, 1857, and copyrighted.



WASTE OF CACTUS AND SAGE ON THE HUNTLEY PROJECT WHICH IRRIGATION WILL MAKE FERTILE.  
By courtesy of the Reclamation Service.



SECRETARY GARFIELD COMPLIMENTING EMPLOYEES OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE ON THEIR GOOD WORK IN CONSTRUCTING THE IRRIGATION CANAL.—Post.



JUDGE WITTEN MIXING THE ENVELOPES CONTAINING THE LOTTERY NUMBERS IN A TROUGH WITH A POTATO SHOVEL BEFORE THE DRAWING.—Post.



EAGER AND ANXIOUS CROWD WHICH STOOD BEFORE THE STAND WHERE THE NUMBERS IN THE LAND LOTTERY WERE DRAWN.—Post.



POWER PLANT FOR RAISING WATER ON THE LAND TO BE RECLAIMED.—Post.



A MOMENT OF INTENSE INTEREST—TURNING ON THE WATER AT THE HEAD-GATES OF THE IRRIGATION CANAL—SECRETARY GARFIELD (BAREHEADED) IN THE CENTRE OF THE CROWD.—Post.

### UNCLE SAM'S NOTABLE IRRIGATION AND LOTTERY SCHEME.

SECRETARY GARFIELD SUPERVISES THE OPENING OF THE HUNTLEY IRRIGATION CANAL IN MONTANA, AND THE DISPOSAL BY LOT OF 33,000 ACRES OF RECLAIMED LAND.—See page 83.



TYPICAL GAUCHO (COWBOY) WITH HIS BOLAS (BALLS FOR LASSOING HORSES).



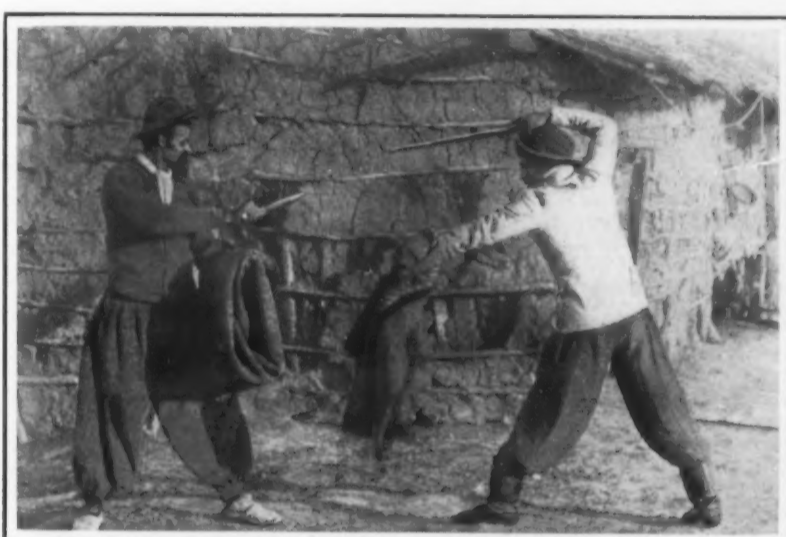
WOMAN OF THE PLAINS RETURNING HOME WITH A FEW PURCHASES.



THE FAMILY HORSE CARRYING HIS CUSTOMARY LOAD.



GAUCHOS PARTAKING OF THEIR MID-DAY MEAL IN FRONT OF THEIR RUDE HUT.



TWO ENRAGED GAUCHOS FIGHTING A DUEL WITH BOWIE-KNIVES.



A DWELLING IN THE WILD MADE OF STICKS AND MUD.



THE DINNER HOUR IN A RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CAMP.



FATHER AND CHILD OUT FOR A RIDE ON THE BROAD PLAINS.



HURRYING HOMEWARD WITH NEEDED SUPPLIES.



WEALTH FROM THE PAMPAS—QUARTER OF A MILE OF WOOL IN AN ARGENTINE WAREHOUSE.

LIFE ON THE FAMOUS PAMPAS OF SOUTH AMERICA.  
COWBOYS AND OTHER CURIOUS CHARACTERS OF THE GREAT PLAINS, THEIR DWELLING-PLACES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES.  
*Photographs by L. K. Freeman.*

# Unfair and Absurd State Anti-Railroad Legislation

BY RAY MORRIS, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE *Railroad Gazette*

IT WAS well proven, thirty years ago, in the period of the Wisconsin Potter laws and their repeal, that legislation enacted for revenge does not work economic good in a commonwealth. Governor Hughes, in his masterly comment accompanying his veto of the New York two-cent bill, emphasized this anew when he said that in dealing with these questions democracy must demonstrate its capacity to act upon deliberation and to deal justly. Yet, in spite of the economic lessons already taught in our national development, nearly every State in the Union, under the direct impulse of the unthinking or frankly socialistic doctrines set forth by the President, has this year vied with its neighbors in the enactment of hasty and ill-considered legislation aimed at the railroads, and taking no heed of the cost.

It may be said roughly that five kinds of legislation have principally been aimed at by the law-makers of the States. These are, in order of importance:

1. Restriction of passenger rates to an arbitrary sum; usually two or two and one-half cents per mile.
2. Reciprocal demurrage acts.
3. Arbitrary restriction of freight rates to specified maxima.
4. Limitation of hours of labor.
5. Proposals to make physical valuations of railroad property within the State, to be used as a basis for taxation, for restriction of new capital issues, and for restriction of freight and passenger rates.

Besides these five principal tendencies there has also been a considerable amount of "freak-legislation," much of which doubtless expresses a desire to punish somebody for something, while there are a few instances of laws rather comic in their ignorance and inutility, but not especially harmful.

According to the best sources of information now available, two-cent or two-and-a-half-cent passenger bills have been passed this year by Virginia, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, South Dakota, Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Mississippi. Of the States named, Ohio and Indiana have fairly dense passenger traffic, and Pennsylvania and Illinois have dense traffic in certain sections. The Dakotas, Arkansas, and Nebraska have extremely light passenger traffic, and the railroads will certainly lose money on their passenger business under the new laws. In fact, it may be doubted whether there is a State in the entire list where the required reduction in passenger rates will not occasion a tangible loss on the majority of passenger trains that are run. The legislators in these Western States saw the citizens of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts riding over the principal traffic routes for two cents a mile, and decided forthwith that what could be done in Massachusetts could be done in Nebraska, or Arkansas, or West Virginia, as the case might be. It was clearly shown by representatives of the railroads that the rate at which passengers can be profitably carried depends entirely upon the number of passengers there are to carry and the distance you have to carry them.

The cost of carrying passengers may be roughly divided into two parts; one part depending quite directly on the number carried, the other part being almost independent of the amount of traffic. It will be found that the cost of coal burned, of rolling stock, and of train-crews' wages is influenced quite directly by the number of passengers carried, while the cost of keeping up stations, employing ticket-agents, baggagemen, etc., and the much greater cost which must be assigned to each main branch of a railroad's traffic (passenger and freight), for its share in maintaining rails, ties, and bridges, and paying the interest charges on the funded debt, is not influenced to any tangible degree by passenger movement. Now, a road with very dense passenger traffic must increase the flexible part of its expense to meet this heavy movement, but will get correspondingly heavy earnings to set against the inflexible part of the expenses; consequently, a road which runs, let us say, one hundred full passenger trains can carry its passengers for two cents a mile and make a handsome profit on it, while another road, which runs but ten passenger trains a day and can obtain only a partial load for these, finds that it is making no profit on the business at three cents a mile or three and a half cents a mile. These facts must have been well known to the legislators in the thinly-populated Western States which passed two-cent passenger laws this spring. The discouraging fact is that these governing bodies were only concerned in augmenting their popularity with the ignorant and unthinking class of citizens.

Next in importance (or, perhaps, first in importance in some States) comes the legislation with respect to reciprocal demurrage. Demurrage is the charge which a railroad makes a shipper for being slow in loading a freight car. In some sections of the country this delay in loading and also in unloading cars has become a very serious evil, since shippers have found it more convenient to keep freight stored in a car on a siding than to take it out and place it in a warehouse. The detention of cars at innumerable sidings along the road has often been the primary cause of car shortages; therefore, it is right and proper that a negligent shipper should be penalized for the trouble he causes not only the railroad, but other shippers as well. But it occurred to the State legislators that it would be a fine thing to make this demurrage charge reciprocal, and penalize a railroad for slowness in handling cars when ordered, and for delays in transit. It will be clear on a moment's consideration that this kind of a charge is not reciprocal at all, in the proper sense of the word. When a shipper detains a freight

car three days or ten days or three weeks, he is keeping out of service much-needed property that does not belong to him. When a railroad is slow in supplying a bona-fide shipper with a car, the obvious reason is that the car is not to be had. At times of car shortage, when everybody wants equipment at the same time, it is with the greatest difficulty that railroads originating traffic get their cars back from other lines at all. It is obvious that a railroad gains nothing by delaying to furnish cars where there is freight to be carried. On the other hand, it makes its living by carrying freight, and the more freight it carries the better living it makes. Therefore, reduced to its last analysis, a reciprocal demurrage law, so termed, is a penalty for failure to perform the impossible, in a case where the interests of the shipper and the interests of the railroad are identical.

In spite of all this, according to best present advice, reciprocal demurrage laws have this year been passed by Iowa, Missouri, Vermont, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Indiana, and South Dakota, and reciprocal demurrage bills were introduced in the Legislatures of several other States. The wording of these laws differs considerably in different localities. The fairest provisions I have read are those of the recent enactment by the State of Oregon, which places upon the shipper the necessity of proving that his freight for shipment is actually on hand when he orders the cars, and also allows exceptional circumstances to be pleaded as an excuse before the commission, and gives the commission power to suspend the reciprocal demurrage order thirty days at a time after a hearing. Yet, along with these fairly liberal provisions, there is a clause to the effect that a road cannot plead insufficiency of equipment as an excuse for delays. It is well known that traffic on American roads, especially in the far West, fluctuates greatly from season to season, and that during the last two or three years the increases have been so great that the railroads have been physically unable to obtain facilities fast enough to meet their needs. Sometimes the great car-manufacturing companies are unable to fill orders inside of a year after they are received, and the orders are usually from three to six months behind, in a busy season. It is apparent, therefore, that much unfairness is likely to grow out of the provision that railroads may not plead this very real disability to comply with orders for cars. It is manifestly absurd to suppose that in dull times all railroads can anticipate all the needs of prosperous years to come.

In a number of States no excuses are provided for the railroad which cannot furnish cars. It is obvious in a case like this that a reciprocal demurrage law furnishes an almost unparalleled device for obtaining discrimination under lawful guise. Suppose that a wicked railroad wants to give a large manufacturing company an advantage over its competitor. It can forthwith agree to be slow in handling freight which the manufacturing company is in no special hurry about, and can then pay over the legal demurrage fines to the company, to be applied, in effect, to reduction of freight charges. Many variations of dishonest application of this principle will doubtless occur to the reader.

The three other kinds of legislation which have most frequently occurred among State statutes this year deal with hours of labor, with maximum freight rates, and with valuation of railroad property. Restriction of hours of labor to a specified maximum belongs to the general type of legislation which may be described as that concerned in the exercise of police power to prevent abuse. If laws prohibiting employes from working above a specified number of hours, except in emergency cases, be carefully considered and enacted in a fair spirit, and not in the interest of some particular body of laboring men, there is no objection to them. On the other hand, their general tendency is probably good. Not all the labor-hour laws enacted this year are wise and fair-minded, but they are much less harmful than much other legislation.

Laws restricting freight rates to a maximum belong quite uniformly in one of two classifications; they are either vicious or foolish. It is scarcely appreciated how closely a railroad figures its freight rates to meet the general best interests of railroad, shipper, and community alike. The subject is a very large and complex one, the general principle being, so far as possible, to develop the maximum number of industries along the line of any given railroad and to make rates which will allow these industries to sell their goods in the market with the goods of other factories and mills located in other places. The freight schedule in reality represents a very delicate balance of commercial conditions. Therefore, it is peculiarly unjust and foolish for a State Legislature to make an arbitrary reduction of twenty per cent. on a large group of principal commodities, as has been done this year in Colorado and Nebraska, and a reduction of ten per cent. in South Dakota, Minnesota, and other States. These reductions are ordered in the face of the well-known fact that labor, materials, and, in short, everything that a railroad buys excepting in some cases fuel, cost from ten to forty or fifty per cent. more than it did ten years ago.

The proposal to make a valuation of railroad property has come up this year in a number of States. It owes its beginning to the suggestions along the same line made by President Roosevelt, and has been greatly fostered by him. Some sort of a valuation is doubtless needed as a basis for taxation unless taxation is

based directly on earnings, but a physical valuation, based on the cost of rails, ties, grade, bridges, tunnels, and equipment, is impossible to arrive at with accuracy, and when made means nothing. The value of a railroad can be measured by only one thing—its earning power above and beyond operating expenses and charges.

But the States which are marshaling their forces for valuation are not going to be content with applying it merely as a basis for taxation. They wish also to use their physical valuation as a basis for measuring rates and restricting new capital. It is quite true that the real valuation of a railroad—that is to say its net earning power—is the thing that a banker takes into consideration when he is confronted with a proposal to float new securities, and in so far as a commercial (not a physical) valuation may be applied to prevent malpractice in the issuance of new corporation funds it will do no harm, provided the men whose duty it is to apply it are capable of the delicate judgment necessary. But an attempt to restrict rates to an amount which will yield some arbitrary return on what is adjudged the physical value of a railroad, leads nowhere. Rates have no connection with the cost of a property, unless we presuppose a railroad entirely free from competition. A railroad doing an ordinary commercial business cannot charge higher rates than the others in the same field, or it will get none of the trade, and it cannot charge lower rates than the others without forcing them all down with it, entirely regardless of their ability to pay their interest charges.

"Freak" legislation is not apt to be productive of much harm. It is enacted in a burst of legislative anger and repealed in a soberer moment. As an instance of the popular attitude, however, it may be noted that a bill was considered in the North Carolina Legislature to prohibit railroads from paying stockholders more than six per cent. on the "actual value of the property," and requiring all annual net earnings above this six per cent. and an additional ten per cent. reserve, to be paid into the State treasury, while the State commission, according to the terms of the bill, is to fix the salaries of the railroad officers. In Missouri a law has been enacted which makes it possible for a ticket-agent to be imprisoned six months in the county jail if he sells a ticket for a ride across a bridge at a higher rate per mile than the regular rate in the open country. In Vermont a railroad is responsible for freight to its destination—that is to say, it must absolutely insure it without charge to the shipper, and it must pay him \$1,000 for failure to furnish cars. In Texas a bill is pending which provides: (1) That no insolvent corporation can do business in the State; and (2) that a corporation is insolvent if the sum of its debt and its capital stock at par exceeds by seventy-five per cent. the valuation of the property as fixed by the commission or other lawful authority. That is to say, the "commission or other lawful authority" can declare insolvent and hence exclude from the State any company it sees fit, if it chooses to reduce the highly imaginative figure of valuation placed upon it. In Florida a bill was considered which made it possible to send a man to the penitentiary for five years for giving a rebate—a pretty vigorous clause, when it is realized that a rebate is nothing but the application of the wholesale principle to freight rates, and is in no sense a moral crime! Kansas, which, next to Texas, likes its corporations less than any State in the Union does, has actually enacted a law which provides, among other things, that an officer or employé may be sent to jail for thirty days for refusing to carry passengers in the caboose of a freight train! It also requires the chief officer of any State institution to sue a railroad which loses in transit any coal destined to such an institution. Any State officer in Kansas who neglects to notify the attorney-general of the non-arrival of coal shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, disqualified to hold office longer, and may be fined \$500.

In spite of the absurdity of such laws, a very serious national state of mind is indicated, and this state of mind is kept constantly stirred up by the President. When relief comes it will probably come in one of two ways: people will either have their attention diverted to something else, or they will be taught by the timidity of capital sorely needed for legitimate enterprise, that corporation-baiting is not going to be profitable to anybody in the long run. But unless the present temper changes very rapidly, it seems wholly likely that this lesson will be learned at the cost of much national prosperity.

## Champagne Drinking Made Easy.

EXPLAINING the greatly increased consumption of champagne in this country, a Fifth Avenue hotel proprietor said, yesterday: "Many persons who formerly avoided the bubbling wine of France out of fear of a headache or an attack of gout the morning after, have learned thoroughly the value of the English custom of drinking Apollinaris at a dinner at which they partake of champagne." He explained that the Apollinaris, with its moderate amount of bicarbonate of soda, was sufficiently alkaline to remove acidity of the stomach, and, containing its own natural gas, it was additionally pleasant and wholesome. He pointed out that the London *Lancet* and medical authorities in general asserted that carbonic acid gas was an aid to digestion.



SAN FRANCISCO A YEAR AGO, SHORTLY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE AND GREAT FIRE THAT NEARLY WIPED OUT THE CITY—A VIEW FROM TELEGRAPH HILL, SHOWING A SCENE OF EXTENSIVE RUIN, BUT WITH REBUILDING OPERATIONS ALREADY BEGUN. Ferry building in extreme left background. Tall structures in centre background: left to right—Merchants' Exchange, Kohl, Crocker, Mills, Chronicle and Call buildings. Fairmont Hotel and Flood buildings towering in centre-right background. Russian Hill at right.



SAN FRANCISCO AS IT APPEARS FROM TELEGRAPH HILL TO-DAY.—TREMENDOUS PROGRESS MADE BY THE ENERGETIC PEOPLE IN RECONSTRUCTING THE CITY IN SPITE OF MANY DEPRESSING DRAWBACKS AND OBSTACLES—ALL THE STRUCTURES MENTIONED ABOVE AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS REPAIRED OR COMPLETED, AND THE CITY BECOMING FINER THAN EVER BEFORE.

### MARVELOUS PROGRESS OF A YEAR IN REBUILDING SAN FRANCISCO.

CONTRASTIVE PANORAMAS WHICH SHOW HOW THE CITY OF THE GOLDEN GATE, IN THE FACE OF SERIOUS LABOR TROUBLES AND SHAMELESS "GRAFT," HAS RISEN RENewed FROM THE ASHES OF A TWELVEMONTH AGO.—Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

## Is the White Man's Supremacy in Danger?

ONE OF the far-reaching effects of Japan's victory over Russia has been the stirring up of race pride among the vast dark-skinned population of the world, particularly of Asia. It has done more than anything else to dispel the age-long belief, in which the other peoples of the earth, though unwillingly, have acquiesced, in the superiority of the white race. America is confronted with her Japanese and Chinese problems, to say nothing of the negro and Filipino questions, and England with the ever-present threat of native risings in Egypt and South Africa, and, most portentous of all, the unrest of her millions of Hindu subjects. In the Bengal seditions utterances among students and professional classes are of common occurrence, and it is thought unsafe for English women to travel in Assam. The concern of the Imperial authorities is not altogether allayed by the knowledge that the Bengalis are the poorest fighters in India. Several millions of natives in revolt would be troublesome, even though they were not "first-class fighting men."

Racial antipathy seems to have been intensified, rather than diminished, by the higher education of the natives of

India; when disturbances occur, the missionaries, who have nothing to do with politics, suffer as much as the representatives of governmental authority; hatred is manifested not merely against the ruling class, but against all members of the so-called "dominant race." And while the Moslem population, whose contempt for the Hindus is far stronger than its distrust of the British, is just now loudly protesting its loyalty to the government, Englishmen cannot forget that thousands of Brahmin Sepoys, in the time of the Mutiny, died to re-establish the sway of their Mohammedan conquerors. Moreover, for the government to permit its authority to be actively supported by Moslems against Hindus would be to invite the horrors of an Indian civil war. The "white man's burden" in India seems destined to become even heavier than it has been; but sturdy British pluck shows no disposition to shift it, and the least criticised policy of the present Liberal government is its vigorous dealing with the beginnings of disorder in England's vast Eastern possessions.

Nevertheless, it looks as if the twentieth century might be marked by a great world-change—the struggle of the dark-skinned races for recognition of their equality with the white. It is a minority of the earth's population that assumes to dom-

inate the affairs of the world; the so-called white races number, according to a recent estimate, 545,500,000 souls out of a total population of 1,440,650,000, a little more than one-third, and this estimate credits to the "white" race the vast unaffected population of India. Japan and China, to say nothing of the other non-white races, united in such a demand for equality of treatment by other nations would be backed by the resources of 482,000,000 people, as against 545,500,000 whites, the various nationalities included in the latter number having far less in common than the two great Powers of the far East. The modernization of China is already in progress under Japanese influence. Knowing what Japan has accomplished in a generation, who will dare deny the possibility that these two countries may teach the world some lessons hitherto undreamed of in the power of the dark-skinned races?

### The Ohio and Mississippi Celebration.

TO THE EDITOR OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY: One of your recent issues was of special interest to me, because I took a small part in the "opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad"

in 1857, not, as your article reads, "which completed the chain . . . between the Atlantic coast and the Ohio valley," because that went much farther west. As a matter of fact, the Ohio and Mississippi had been constructed to Vincennes, on the border line of Indiana and Illinois, and the affair of 1857 was in celebration of the extension of the road to a point opposite St. Louis; so that there was then established "the chain of rail communication" from the Atlantic coast to the "valley of the Mississippi." We took the Baltimore and Ohio train to Parkersburg, crossed to Marietta by boat, thence to Cincinnati, and so on through that city to the, then, far West. There was a grand ovation at the Burnet House, where Charles Gould, managing director of the Ohio and Mississippi, entertained visiting and local guests at a sumptuous feast. Nicholas Longworth, whose wine cellars we had visited, was present. At St. Louis the Southern Hotel gave to us charming hospitality. With few exceptions, the railroad and steamboat lines throughout the land united in granting to invited guests free transportation, so important was deemed this connecting link between the ocean and the Great Mississippi River.

New York, June 25th, 1907.

Yours very truly,  
C. C. STYDAM.

## The Romantic Career of President Castro

By THE HON. HERBERT W. BOWEN, EX-UNITED STATES MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

PRESIDENT CASTRO was born forty-eight years ago so near the boundary line between Venezuela and Colombia that even his intimate friends constantly declared themselves to be in doubt as to whether he first saw light in Venezuela or Colombia. Castro himself permitted the matter to remain obscure, but it is known that he had no fondness for Colombia. Little has been gathered about his youth except that his parents were sturdy peasants of mixed blood, that he had an enormous number of brothers and sisters, and that his time was devoted to the care of cattle and to the risky enterprises of frontier life. He was always short, active, and talkative, and he acquired very early in life the reputation of being courageous. Money was not plentiful along the frontier, so when he grew up, he drifted toward civilization, and secured a clerkship in a German store. He soon tired of business and took up politics. In time he managed to get himself sent to Caracas as a deputy, or congressman.

His poor clothes, unpolished manners, and exuberant eloquence attracted some attention, but no one considered him of any importance. Always quick to take in a situation, he understood that he appeared ridiculous, but he came to the conclusion that he had what every one else in Caracas lacked, and that was sufficient courage to fight his way right into the presidential chair. General Andrade, a kindly but weak old gentleman, was at the time President of the republic, and was prepared to retire whenever his enemies made his position uncomfortable for him. Castro, learning that General Hernandez aspired to succeed President Andrade, returned quickly to his old frontier home, gathered about him about forty friends, and then started for Caracas, trusting that his force would be augmented as he proceeded. Adventurers all along the line of march flocked to his standard, and as he neared Caracas his army was so imposing that practically without serious opposition he entered the capital and proclaimed himself "Provisional President."

He occupied the yellow house on the Plaza Bolivar, and, until his wife appeared, indulged in dances and convivialities that proved his Indian origin beyond a cavil or a doubt. His wife, a very dignified and attractive woman, induced him, shortly after her arrival, to remove to the palace of Miraflores and to select for his cabinet at least several men of prominence in Caracas society. He found no difficulty in securing a cabinet, for portfolios are always attractive to Venezuelans, but to his trusted friends he gave the most lucrative positions. Thus, his barber was transformed into his secretary-general, a mule-driver became his minister of the treasury, and his lieutenant, during the march from the frontier, was given command of the army. He learned the duties of his position with remarkable celerity, and from the very first gave his cabinet to understand that they were not to govern or direct him, but to support and carry out his wishes

and commands. As the treasury was empty, he called upon the merchants and banks for loans. He tolerated no refusals, and met with none, after he had provided several capitalists with cells in the city jail, where they might have plenty of time to reflect.

He cowed the whole city before even the city realized it, and then he proceeded to put down the revolution that Matos had started against him. He waited until the enemy drew near to the capital, and then sallied forth himself, and when he returned there was nothing left



PRESIDENT CASTRO OF VENEZUELA (AT LEFT) AND HON. HERBERT W. BOWEN, FORMER AMERICAN MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

of the revolution except glory for himself. By this time every one understood that he had not only courage, but rare intelligence. He now had to devote himself to diplomatic questions, as all the foreign creditors of Venezuela began to press him, through their respective legations, to pay their claims. He surprised not only his own cabinet, but all foreign cabinets, with his quick comprehension of his duties and his ability to defend the financial interests of his country against all unreasonable and some reasonable

assaults. His object was to pay no more than he was absolutely obliged to. He accomplished his purpose by bringing on a blockade of his ports, and then agreeing to have all claims submitted to impartial commissioners, who promptly reduced the claims to a very small percentage of their original total.

His next undertaking was to get possession of the property of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company and of the French Cable Company. His task seemed impossible to the diplomats in Caracas, for he could only accomplish it by resorting to methods of procedure which the United States and France had intimated they would not tolerate. He remained indifferent to threats, however, and confiscated the property of both companies, alleging that they had aided the Matos revolution, and quite ignoring the fact that none of the countless other companies that had aided the same revolution would be punished. The United States and France naturally made vigorous protests against his high-handed procedure, and communications in the nature of ultimatums were sent to him. He answered defiantly, but only after his friends had intimated that he had found certain documents in the cable office that proved that the French government had sided with Matos, and that he had in his possession certain documents that compromised the honor of an American official.

The diplomatic world now expected one of two things—either that Castro would be compelled to deny publicly the rumor that he had any documents up his sleeve, or that American and French war-ships would be sent at once to Venezuelan waters. But nothing further was said by Castro, and nothing was done by either the United States or France. Both, however, expressed the hope that he would settle his dispute with them through the confidential channels of diplomacy. His answer was to leave the capital, where the diplomats resided, and to visit various parts of Venezuela where he had country homes. Finally, when he returned to Caracas, he caught cold and broke down completely in health. For months his life seemed to hang by a thread, but by concentrating his mind on the task of getting well, he succeeded in regaining his strength. In the meantime the power of his personality was sufficiently strong to keep his followers faithful and his enemies fearful.

Just what his career will be henceforth it would be difficult to predict; but if he listens to the counsels of his wise and devoted wife he will silence the selfish clamor of the politicians about him, will encourage and support the hopes and aspirations of his people, and will reform and dignify the institutions of his country.

*Herbert W. Bowen.*

## The Many Industrial Uses of Alcohol

By NORMAN NOTWOOD

VERY IMPORTANT industrial and commercial results are expected from the operation of the law passed by Congress providing for the "withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturizing materials." It became effective January 1st, 1907, and, in order to prevent any abuses from arising under it, violations of the statute, including attempts to manufacture for beverage or medicinal purposes any liquid from denatured alcohol, or to re-distill the denatured product, are punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The public is accustomed to think of alcohol and alcoholic compounds chiefly in relation to their use as beverages and for medicinal purposes; for many the very word alcohol is associated with little that is not reprehensible in a moral sense. With all these the bare proposition to free alcohol in any form from the revenue tax and to largely increase its manufacture and use was regarded as a measure to be sternly and even bitterly opposed in the interests of temperance and public morality. But if such a proposition had been clearly understood few, if any, would have found occasion to oppose it for these reasons. For, as a matter of fact, the amount of alcohol consumed as a beverage comprises only a small part of the total product. In many of its uses it is not only productive of no evil, but on the contrary is a source of immeasurable benefit to mankind. Moreover, the alcohol used in industrial operations is usually "denatured"—that is, rendered unfit for consumption as a beverage—so that its use in this form is attended with little or no temptation or danger to the operator.

An important derivative of alcohol, sulphuric ether, is largely used as an anæsthetic, one hospital in New York consuming as much as 2,900 pounds in a single year. As every one knows, alcohol enters into the manufacture of many tinctures, essences, dyes, perfumes and other articles of trade, and immense quantities are consumed for these purposes. But it is in the industrial world that alcohol cuts by far the largest figure and is likely to assume much greater importance in years to come. For heating, lighting, and for motive power it possesses certain qualities which render it superior to gas and oil and a close rival of electricity. It is practically odorless, makes a more agreeable light than gas or kerosene, and is much safer to

handle and use than most other illuminants and heating agencies. For use in motor-cars and small-power engines, alcohol is regarded as greatly superior to gasoline.

The chief reason why denatured alcohol has not heretofore been more extensively used in this country for the purposes thus named has been the high revenue tax levied on its production, making it too costly for industrial operations. Alcohol was largely used for lighting, cooking, fuel, and industrial purposes in the United States previous to the imposition of the prohibitive revenue tax. In 1864 Cincinnati alone utilized 12,000 bushels of corn per day for distillation. The production was enormous. With less than half the present population the annual production was 90,000,000 gallons, indicating that with the increased uses to which it will be put when untaxed, the agricultural interests will profit vastly from the greatly increased market for cereals.

In Germany, where alcohol prepared for industrial purposes is not taxed, and can be sold for about eighteen cents a gallon, its use as an illuminant and for motive power has increased enormously in recent years. It is estimated that over 60,000,000 gallons annually are now consumed in Germany, chiefly for motive power. Traction engines for city drayage, farm cultivation, and threshing, as well as small locomotives using alcohol as motive power in mines and for military purposes, are quite extensively used. For automobiles the alcohol motor is very largely employed, and in this field it has proved to be very advantageous in its clean, odorless workings, especially in crowded cities. Most of the alcohol thus used in Germany is derived from potatoes, adding largely to the market value of this vegetable. The total value of the products derived from potato distilleries in Germany amounts to about \$25,000,000 per annum. Alcohol is also used extensively for illuminating purposes in streets, public buildings, and residences in Germany, France, Belgium, and other European countries. The imperial palace at Berlin is lighted by alcohol lamps, and they are found also in most railway stations in the empire. Alcohol heating stoves are also common throughout Europe, and are favored above oil stoves because they can be carried about and utilized without odor or danger of explosion. One of the convenient novelties used largely abroad is an alcohol flatiron with

a small reservoir, which, being filled with alcohol and lighted, heats the iron for an hour's work at a cost of less than two cents.

It is believed that when alcohol is produced and sold here for industrial purposes under the new liberal system, a total of 300,000,000 gallons will be consumed yearly, enabling the farmer to utilize much of his product that is now almost valueless, thus adding largely to our agricultural wealth. Alcohol can be produced from almost anything that has sugar or starch in it, such as corn, potatoes, sugar beets, and sorghum. It is estimated that a little more than two and a half gallons of ninety-per-cent. alcohol, the strength of which has been found most suitable for lighting and motor-fuel purposes, can be produced from each bushel of corn. This estimate is confirmed by the report of the commissioner of internal revenue, showing the quality of spirits distilled from corn, barley, rye, and other grains. With corn costing the distiller thirty cents a bushel, the cost of alcohol would be eleven or twelve cents. At a price of thirty-five cents per bushel for corn, the cost of alcohol would be fourteen cents per gallon, and at forty cents per bushel, the alcohol would cost about sixteen cents. It is estimated that the value of the by-products of the corn after the alcohol is extracted is about sufficient to pay the cost of distillation.

With the cheapened product, alcohol will largely displace gasoline for heating and for motive power in farming districts. Alcohol stoves and heaters cost much less than coal stoves, there is no dust nor ashes, the heat can be easily regulated as desired, and untaxed alcohol will open up to the farmers an unfailing source of fuel supply. Alcohol vaporizes so much more than gasoline that it does not form a dangerous explosive mixture in the open air, and it is recognized as being much safer for general purposes. Another point in favor of alcohol is that if it catches fire it can readily be extinguished by water, while with gasoline water only spreads the fire. These are not the only ways in which the farmers will be benefited. Many new industries which could not before be profitably carried on because of the high price of alcohol will be established in this country.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



DEADLY STRIFE OF HERDERS ON A WESTERN RANGE.

CATTLEMEN ATTACKING SHEEPMEN WHOSE BIG FLOCK ATE UP ALL THE GRASS, LEAVING NOTHING FOR THE CATTLE—THE SHEEP WERE SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE, AND HUNDREDS OF THEM KILLED—OVERTURNED "GUN-BOAT," OR CAMP-WAGON OF THE SHEEPMEN, IN THE BACKGROUND.—*Drawn by R. Farrington Elwell.*

## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

EX-GOVERNOR HERRICK, of Ohio, warned the bankers of that State, recently, against the danger from "panic germs." He said that it was essential at present that there should be no discouragement of capital. He admitted that there has been an over-expansion of credit, that the country has more invested in unproductive enterprises than it can afford, and that we are in a position where it might be easy to precipitate a crisis or to bring about a depression, or both. Under these conditions, he warned a susceptible public against the panic germ. This is a timely warning. The thoughtless masses who are recklessly denouncing accumulated wealth as "tainted money," who are demanding the destruction of great industries on the allegation that they are trusts, and who seem to be willing to pull down the pillars of prosperity though they be crushed in the ruins, should begin to consider what a panic, in a great country like this, must inevitably mean.

The recent announcement that the Attorney-General of the United States was

aiming to place some of the great industries of the country in the hands of receivers sounded like a proclamation from the French revolutionists. If this country should wake up some morning and find a vast industry, trust, or whatever it may be termed—known to be prosperous, expanding, and financially sound to the core—in the hands of a receiver, nothing could prevent a panic. Yet it is broadly hinted that the Attorney-General of the United States, baffled in his pursuit of the so-called trusts, is willing to go to the extraordinary and extreme length of jeopardizing the country's prosperity by putting several of its greatest industries in the hands of receivers. Governmental ownership of railroads, as advocated by a blatant Nebraska demagogue, pales into insignificance beside the suggestion of our Attorney-General from the border State of Maryland.

It is time to ask the question whether it is really worth while to make a fight for the continuance of national prosperity. If the fight is to be made, it had better be begun, or prosperity may vanish in a night. Shall we call off the socialistic dogs of war, or try to call them off after they have gone too far? The people should lose no time in taking a stand on the side of conservatism. They should hasten to abandon selfish and short-sighted leaders who are marshaling the forces of radicalism regardless of the result. After all, it is for the people to decide whether the country's prosperity shall continue. Natural conditions must play their part, for all that the people can do cannot prevent

destructive earthquakes, devastating fires, and short crops. But the country has survived such misfortunes, and it can survive them again. Confidence in the future is the most important requirement of the present situation, and no one doubts that confidence is being terribly shaken by legislation already enacted and by that threatened in the near future.

Let the people stop and consider what hard times mean. Let those whose memories are good and long enough go back to the soup-house era of 1883. Let those whose memories are short read the files of the newspapers of those days, and the stories of distress, idleness, closed mills and factories with which the papers teemed. Let the thoughtful man, whether he be a worker with his hands, a toiler with his brain, or a capitalist handling capital, compare conditions as they existed then and as they have been during the past few years of wonderful prosperity. Let him bear in mind that prosperous years have been ours in spite of the so-called iniquity of railroad rebates and favoritism, and in spite of the terrors of the trusts. We have enacted laws to cover the evils complained of. It is conceded that railroad rebates are a thing of the past. It is acknowledged that our great industrial combinations are now being managed with more care and efficiency and regard for stockholders' interests than ever before. Shall we continue to pursue the railroads and industrial combinations to their death, and upset settled conditions to such an extent that confidence will be driven away and Panic supplant Prosperity?

Confidence has already disappeared in Wall Street. Bonds of a gilt-edged character are selling at an unusual sacrifice. Stocks are depressed, and even the securities of our great municipalities find no bidders. Money is high, credit impaired, and prosperity menaced. Unless the much-talked-about "common people" break away from the hypnotic spell, which selfish demagogues with personal ambitions to serve, and with no material interest at stake, have cast upon them, the day of reckoning will come. The sufferers will not be the men of wealth. They will have sufficient for their wants. The mourners will be found in the vast army of toilers left without employment and without means of maintenance. To whom in their distress will they turn for assistance? To the political demagogues who have misled them? It was not so in 1883. A sustaining hand must be stretched out by our great captains of industry whom the masses are now losing no opportunity to denounce and revile.

It must be clear that the stock market, to give it sustained strength, must have behind it the confidence of the people. Restoration of confidence seems impossible under existing conditions. In less than a year a presidential contest will be on once more. It promises to be bitter and exciting beyond all precedent. If the outcome results in the selection of a conservative statesman, prosperity may have a new lease. If it should result in the election of a selfish demagogue, or even of a well-intentioned radical, prosperity would be doomed.

Continued on page 93.



WAR-TALK REFUTED BY A NOTABLE PEACE FEAST.

GRAND LUNCHEON AT THE HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK, GIVEN IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO, OF JAPAN, BY THE JAPAN SOCIETY IN AMERICA, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY MANY OF THE CITY'S LEADING MEN, AND CHARACTERIZED BY SPEECHES BREATHING INTERNATIONAL GOOD-WILL.

Second table from left in rear row—General Frederick D. Grant, Ambassador Aoki, Lindsay Russell, vice-president of the Japan Society, who presided; Admiral Yamamoto, Admiral Evans, Admiral Coghlan, Admiral Davis.

### Capitalization of Our Corporations, \$40,000,000,000.

THE VASTNESS of the financial and corporate activities of America is set forth in Moody's *Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities* (Moody Corporation, 35 Nassau Street, New York; cloth \$10, leather \$12) for 1907. Over \$36,000,000,000 of capitalization is represented in the four great classes of corporations, steam railroads, public utilities, industrial and miscellaneous corporations, and mining enterprises. Of this, more than \$33,500,000,000 is in the United States, the rest being in Canada and Mexico. It is the belief of the publishers that if all the smaller close corporations were included the total for the United States would be fully \$40,000,000,000. The electric railway systems of the country are represented

by about \$4,000,000,000 of capital, while the total for gas, electric light, and power companies is nearly \$2,000,000,000. These are the first reasonably definite figures to indicate the tremendous growth of American corporate industry during the last ten years. More than 7,000 active corporations are described in detail in the 3,000 pages of the *Manual*, which furnishes data of the utmost value to the banker and investor, as well as much useful information for the average citizen and business man.

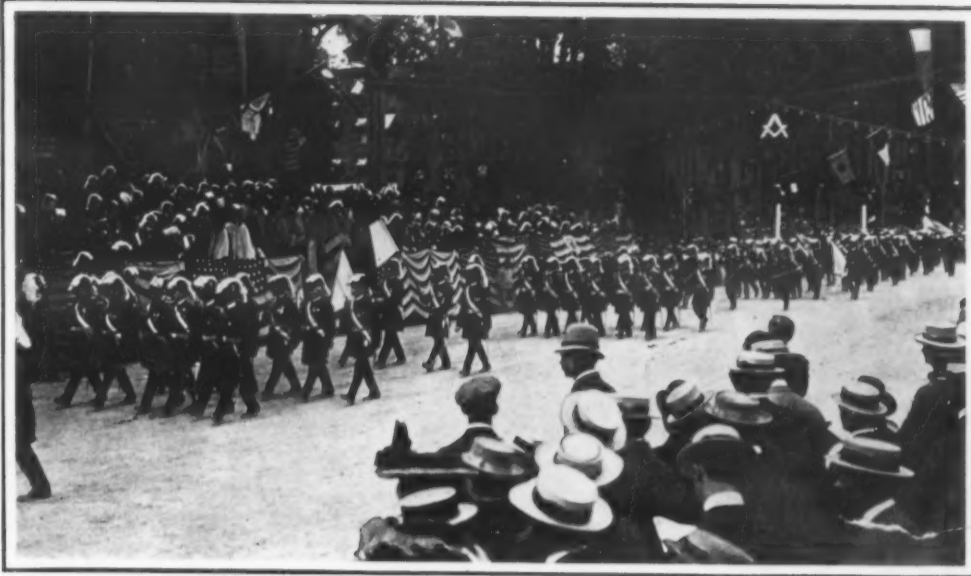
### Everything Comes to New York.

IT IS a tribute alike to the drawing qualities of New York as a world-centre and to the enterprise and progressiveness of California that the promotion committee of that State should have opened in the earth-

quake year and maintained continuously a New York office from which information about the development of California is disseminated over the entire East. The entire expense of this work is met by voluntary contributions on the part of business interests and individuals who are laboring for the upbuilding of the State. One of its latest bulletins, which are issued monthly states that nearly fifty thousand colonists went to California during the spring of 1907, but that, the preparation and harvesting of the fruit crops will make necessary the services of thousands more. Representatives of three large European colonies have been furnished with information regarding California lands and will settle in the State during the summer and fall. Similar information is given without expense to all who apply to the manager of the Eastern bureau, at 9 East Twenty-third Street.



GOVERNOR HUGHES ON HIS WAY TO THE STAND WHERE HE REVIEWED THE PROCESSION.



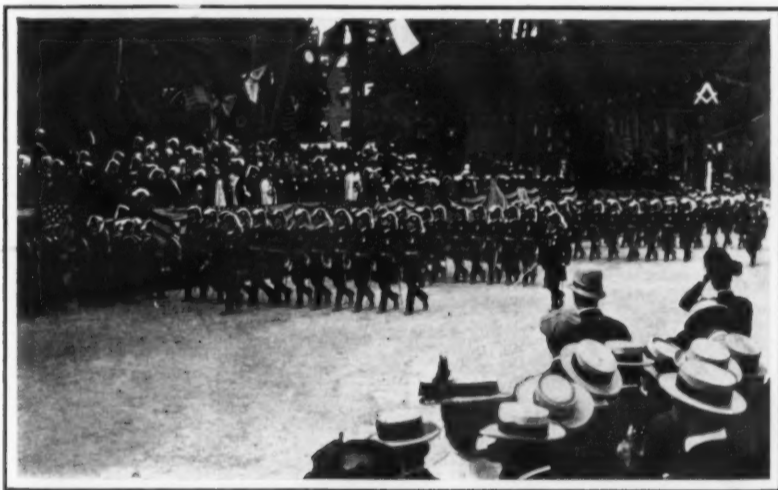
ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, OF CHICAGO, WHICH WON THE FIRST PRIZE IN THE COMPETITIVE DRILL, MARCHING SUPERBLY PAST THE REVIEWING-STAND.



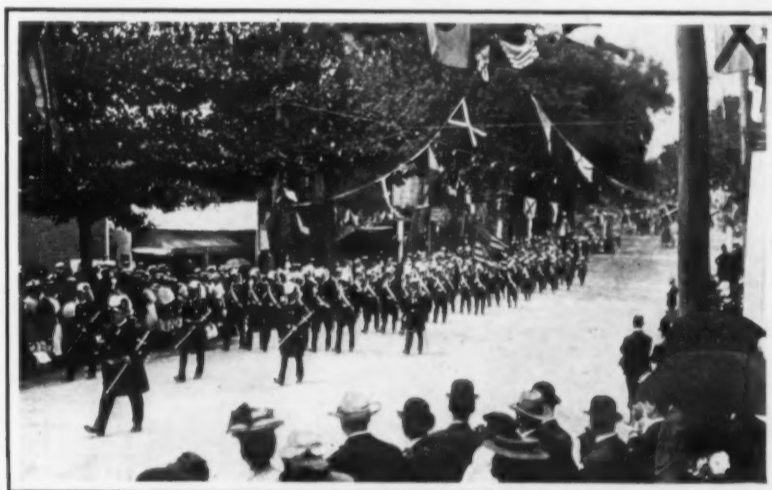
THE GREAT MULTITUDE OF SPECTATORS—LOOKING UP BROADWAY FROM THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.



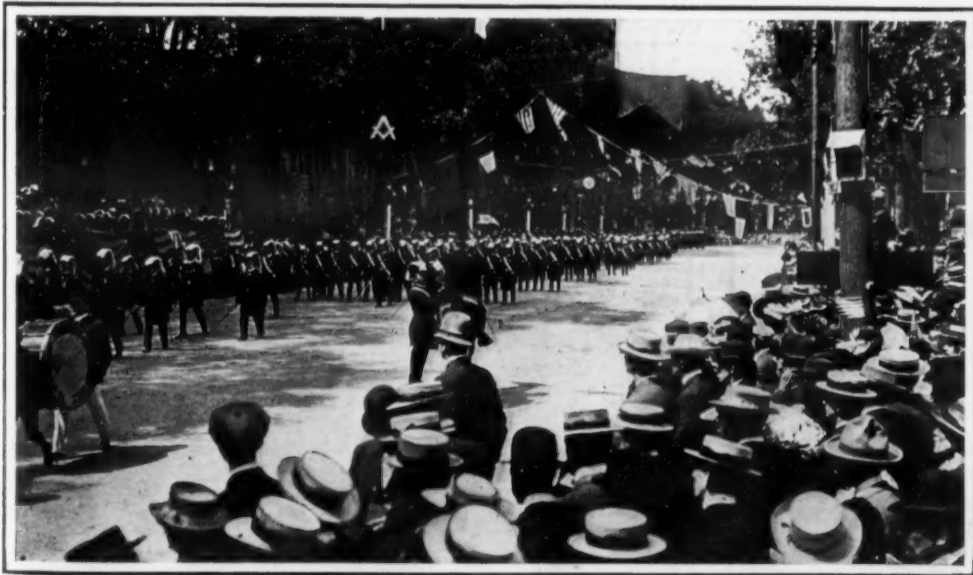
PICTURESQUE FEATURE OF THE PARADE—THE MIDDLETOWN, CONN., COMMANDERY.



COMMANDERY FROM TEXAS MOVING ALONG WITH FINE PRECISION.



SOLDIERLY STEPPING OF THE COMMANDERY FROM KANSAS.

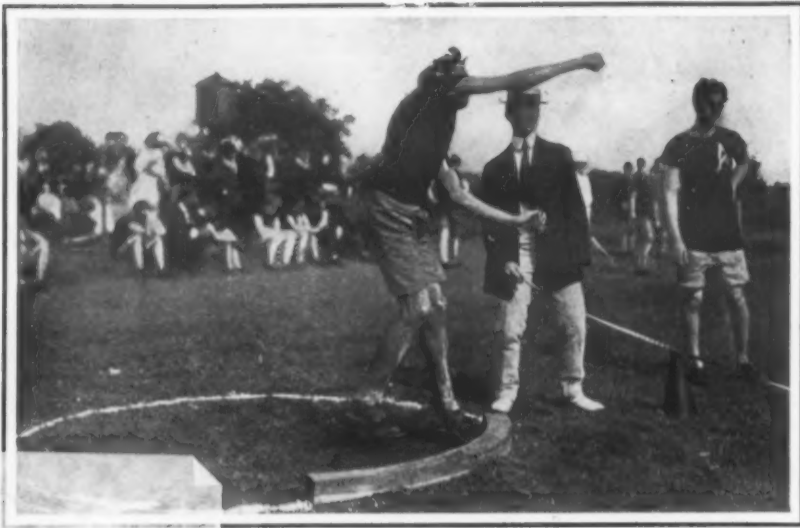


PITTSBURGH COMMANDERY, ONE OF THE MOST OBSERVED BODIES IN THE LONG LINE OF MARCHERS.



EARL OF EUSTON (IN CARRIAGE AT RIGHT), CHIEF BRITISH TEMPLAR, AND GEORGE M. MOULTON, OF CHICAGO, GRAND MASTER.

**GREATEST TEMPLAR MASONIC DEMONSTRATION EVER HELD IN NEW YORK.**  
ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE SPECTACULAR PARADE OF TWELVE THOUSAND SIR KNIGHTS AT THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE IN SARATOGA, WITNESSED BY FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS.—*Photographs by Jack Dunbar.*



BLIND YOUTH PUTTING THE SHOT, IN THE DIRECTION OF AN OFFICIAL'S VOICE.  
P-J. Press Bureau.



SIGHTLESS RUNNER IN A RACE, GUIDED BY A SLIDING ATTACHMENT TO A WIRE.  
P-J. Press Bureau.

### Remarkable Meet of Blind Athletes.

THE REMARKABLE sight of totally sightless athletes competing on the cinder path, throwing the hammer, putting the shot, jumping, and sprinting, was witnessed in Philadelphia at the recent first inter-city athletic meet of the blind. The meet took place at the grounds of the Overbrook Institution for the Blind. But for certain mechanical contrivances necessary in some of the events, there was little to distinguish this gathering from any athletic sports of an ordinary college. One of the noticeable differences was in the sprint races. In these the blind boys grasped a spool that was made to slide on a taut wire. When the word was given the contestants were off like the wind, their grasp on the spool keeping them to the track as the reel ran along the wire. At the finish were lines of dangling cords similar to those that warn trainmen that a bridge is in close proximity. When the boys felt these cords touch their faces they knew they had reached the finish line. In the jumps the boys were taken to the bar and allowed to touch it with their hands. As they jumped they carried the bar with them, the height of the jump being measured by the referee's eye. In the broad jump the same official took the distance from the take-off to the finish, it being impossible, of course, for the contestants to jump from a stationary take-off. The hammer throw was arranged by the sound of the voice of one of the officials. The boys threw with amazing accuracy in the direction of the spot from whence the call came, and although this event made the spec-



BROAD JUMP BY A BLIND STUDENT—THE TAKE-OFF BEING ANNOUNCED TO THE JUMPER BY AN OFFICIAL.  
P-J. Press Bureau.

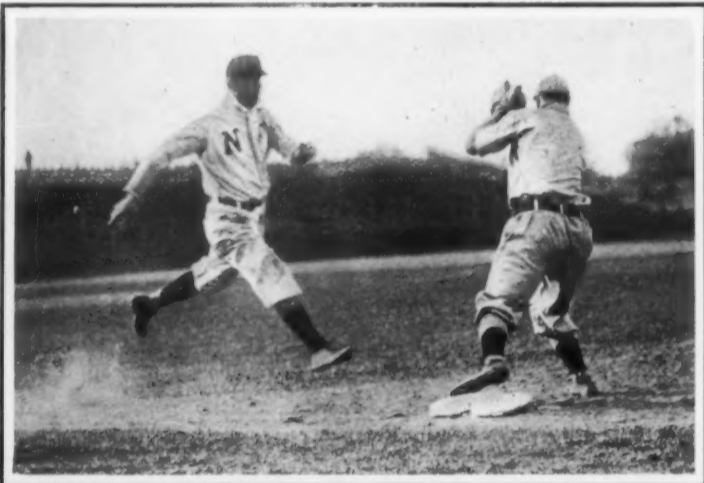
tators feel far from comfortable, there was not the slightest approach to an accident.

Some of the sightless boys seemed to be looking at the spot where a contestant would alight in the jump. So natural was the expression on their faces that one of the officials was asked whether or not they could in some mysterious way see the distance of the jump. "Of course they cannot see," was the answer. "But

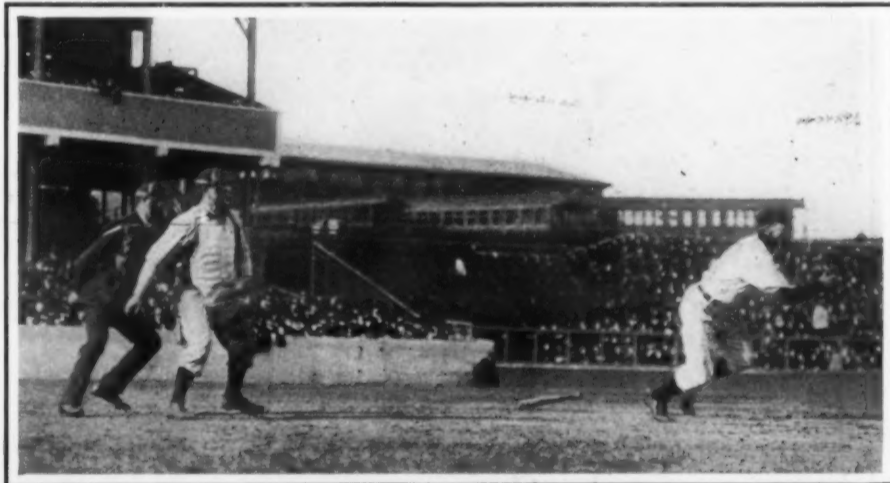
their sense of hearing is so acute that they can accurately judge the distance of a jump by the sound of the feet leaving the ground and descending at the end of the jump." The contestants represented the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is planned to make this remarkable event an annual affair.

### Plain Speech about the Souvenir Habit.

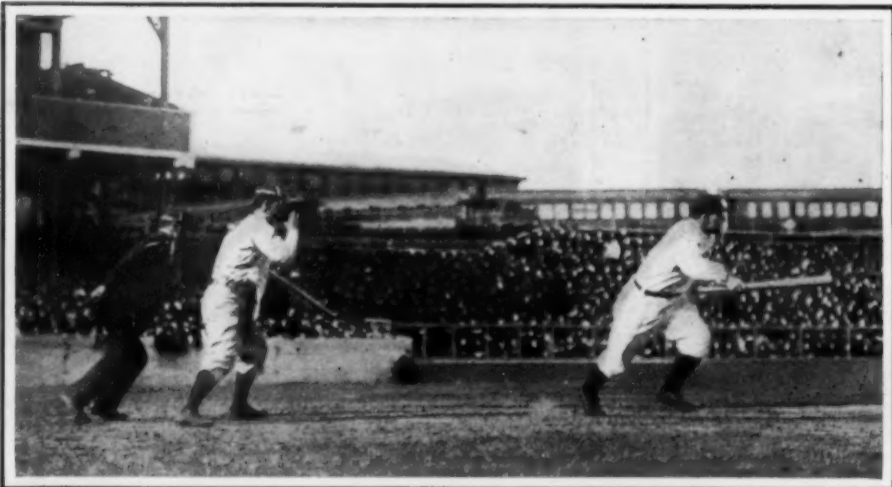
IT IS good news of a minor sort that the custom of observing "Bottle Night" at Yale, by hurling all kinds of glassware from dormitory windows, has been abandoned. The license which has been accorded college students in the matters of hazing, horseplay, sign-stealing, and the like has led to loose construction of the rights of property, and is a phase of the moral obliquity which tolerates the practice of souvenir-stealing which disgraces our womankind in the eyes of foreigners. Every patriotic American must have blushed for his countrywomen when the stories of the plundering of the Italian admiral's flag-ship at Jamestown were given to the world. The condonation of such offenses for years has had its effect in lowering the standard of honesty in minor matters; what was once regarded as the fad of souvenir-collecting, whether by women or school and college boys, is now recognized as the nuisance, even the misdemeanor, of souvenir-stealing. Unless public sentiment can be aroused against such disregard of the principles of *meum and tuum*, by calling it by its right name of theft, there is grave danger that dishonesty in little things may lead to dishonesty in greater.



A QUICK THROW FROM SHORT-STOP PUTS CONROY (LEFT-FIELDER, NEW YORK AMERICANS) OUT AT FIRST.



DAHLEN (SHORT-STOP NEW YORK NATIONALS) PLANTS A SAFE HIT BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.



A TWO-BAGGER FOR BOWERMAN (CATCHER, NEW YORK NATIONALS).



HOFFMAN (CENTRE-FIELDER, NEW YORK AMERICANS) REACHES FIRST JUST TOO LATE.

FAVORITE PLAYERS ON THE TWO NEW YORK BASEBALL TEAMS.

Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 90.

"Bellport," L. I.: Anonymous communications not answered. Please read note at head of this department.

"Z." Washington: Among the low-priced short-term railroad notes worth attention, I would include the S. Ry. 5s, selling around 94; the Lackawanna Steel 5s, selling around 95; the Westinghouse 3-year 6 per cent. notes selling at 97 1/2; Am. Tel. and Tel. 5s around 95; and especially the Big Four 5s, around 98. The last-mentioned is a Vanderbilt road, and the securities are pretty nearly gilt-edged.

"R." Philmont, N. Y.: 1. The Westinghouse three-year 6 per cent. notes offered by Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, 52 William Street, New York, yield 6 7/8 per cent. They have other note offerings which you can get by making application. 2. I am not prepared to advise the purchase of the 7 per cent. gold bonds of the realty and title company to which you allude, but will make an investigation.

"R." Oswego: The N. Y. Realty Owners Co., I am told, has been very successful in buying high-grade property in the vicinity of New York and developing it advantageously. Its common shares receive the full business profits, which have averaged about 12 per cent., and the preferred pays 6 per cent., guaranteed. Wonderful profits have been made in New York real estate during the past few years. If you will write for "Booklet 18," to the N. Y. Realty Owners Co., 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, you can get the information you seek in very handy form.

"Cast": 1. Cast-iron Pipe made an excellent annual report, and showed a handsome surplus over the dividends paid on the preferred and the common, but the common has had a very decided rise. I called attention to it before it was put on the dividend-paying list. It looks high enough for a stock of its class, in view of the possibilities of a business depression next fall. 2. The up-and-down in Pneumatic Tube had its effect on the shares, and many have been advising their purchase on a decline. The reorganized management has a chance to show what the stock is worth. Heretofore, this has not been satisfactorily done. I would not be in a hurry to purchase. 3. Delays in responding to inquiries should always be reported.

"G. P." Atlanta, Ga.: 1. The balance sheet of the Corn Products Refining Co., recently issued, showed half a million cash on hand, and over \$3,250,000 of notes and accounts receivable and merchandise. It reflects great credit on President Bedford's management. 2. I would not sacrifice my Rock Island preferred. The earnings of the road are most encouraging. 3. The cancellation of the Pittsburgh Steel Company's contract with the steel trust, for 200,000 tons of billets annually, it is claimed, will not result in loss to the trust because it has been filling the contract at too low figures. If this is so, why should the Pittsburgh Steel Co. have canceled it? I am told that the orders of the Steel Trust have shown a decided falling off of late.

"R. L." Elton, N. Y.: 1. Kan. City So. preferred would be a safe investment, I am told, at higher than recent quotations. Its last annual report showed earnings sufficient to pay more than 4 per cent. on both the common and preferred. 2. The preferred has just paid a 4 per cent. dividend. 3. So. Pac. from the speculative standpoint might be a more attractive purchase. 4. Kansas City So., around 56, would look reasonable for the preferred. 5. Diamond Match is a successful industrial, paying

excellent dividends, but showing a decline in earnings since the competition against it has more keenly developed. Chile preferred, a 6 per cent. preferred stock with a very small issue of the common ahead of it, the common paying more than 12 per cent., looks like one of the best of the industrial preferred stocks around 95.

"A." Philadelphia: 1. Before the market had its recent rise I called attention to the investment quality of Great Northern preferred, Northwest preferred, and St. Paul preferred. All these have been selling on an unusually low basis, and all are stocks of the investment class. Among the short-term notes having investment quality I should certainly include the Lake Shore 5s, Michigan Central 5s, and the N. Y. Central 6s, all of which have been selling under par. 2. J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, N. Y. 3. On the statement made by the Regal Shoe Co., its 7 per cent. preferred stock looks like a good industrial investment. Swartwout & Appenzeller, 44 Pine Street, N. Y., who are offering the stock, are finding a ready sale for it. They will give you details. 4. The three-year 6 per cent. notes of the Westinghouse Company, at 97 1/2 and interest, yielding almost 7 per cent., run from next August until August, 1910. They are offered by Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, William Street, New York. These notes are secured by pledges of bonds and stock which seem abundant for their protection, as they have an estimated equity six times the amount of the entire issue of \$6,000,000 of notes.

"B." East Liverpool, O.: Stocks are bought precisely the same as any other commodity, either by paying for them in full or in part. When paid for in part, they are purchased on what is called a margin. Stocks can be purchased from any stockbroker, and very often purchases can readily be made at a distance from New York through a local bank. I do not believe that this is a good time for a novice to begin to experiment in the stock market, and I have always opposed the purchase of stocks on a margin, for the reason that a sudden and unexpected slump in the market might exhaust the margin, with serious loss to the purchaser. Speculators on a margin, in the vast majority of cases, come out losers in Wall Street. The winners and stayers, in the long run, are those who buy only what they can pay for, and who are, therefore, in position to hold their shares for years, if necessary, until they can get out without loss. I never advise the purchase of any particular stocks, but simply report the market outlook from week to week, and my readers must make up their own minds and take their own risks. I am as much interested in preventing them from making a loss as I am in helping them to make a profit; but it is often more difficult to do the former than the latter.

"A." Philadelphia: 1. A number of very excellent investment railway notes, bonds, and preferred shares are now selling on a basis to yield the purchaser from 5 to 7 per cent. It would be quite a task, within the limitations of my space, for me to enumerate in detail all these securities, or I should gladly do so for you. Any of the leading banking or brokerage firms would be glad to furnish you a list. Among others who sell securities of this class in large amounts, to whom you can write, are Spencer Trask & Co., 52 William Street, New York; J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York; and Swartwout & Appenzeller, 44 Pine Street, New York. 2. The bonds or notes of railways that have paid dividends for years on the shares which are subordinate to the bonds are always regarded with favor. I do not know that these bonds would give you any better investment than So. Pac. preferred, a 7 per cent. stock which has recently been selling around 110. It is redeemable, for a limited time, at 115 at the company's option. The fact that it is convertible into common stock gives it speculative value, because the common shares, like those of Union Pac., might sell far beyond the preferred. 3. I believe that investment securities are now on a reasonable basis, but I do not say that they will not sell lower before fall. Much depends upon the general business of the country and the crops.

NEW YORK, July 18th, 1907. JASPER.

## Making Money in Mining.

THE drop of three cents in the price of copper need not shock any one. It still leaves copper at the highest average price it has enjoyed in many a long year. It still leaves abundant margin for generous earnings by all the old copper producers and by all the new ones that have large bodies of ore economically workable. If copper were to drop ten cents a pound, instead of three, the situation would be very different. But the present outlook does not justify a belief that a heavy decline is possible. It is true that once before, after copper had been advanced to unusually high figures, largely through the operations of a French syndicate, the bottom fell completely out of the market and left it in a demoralized condition for several years. This was the result of an artificial and speculative attempt to corner copper, while the advance during the past two years has been mainly due to the increased demand for the metal for industrial purposes. The export statements have indicated that large interests were aiding to maintain the price of copper, but the industrial demand has been the principal factor in the well-sustained advance. Only a recession, and a decided one, in our general prosperity would justify a much greater decline. Holders of copper stocks need not therefore be worried over the situation as it stands.

"W." Pittsburgh: I can get no report on any company of that name.

"F. J. B." Syracuse: Anonymous communications are not answered.

"C." Chicago: Nothing is known of it on any of the exchanges, and I find no report on file.

"R." Menasha, Wis.: It is a speculative proposition, and has yet to demonstrate its real value.

"L." Portland: One of the local newspapers in the vicinity of the mining company's property has been criticizing it rather freely of late. I have always regarded it as highly speculative.

"P. B. S." Cincinnati: All reports of Daly-West of late have been extremely favorable, but one cannot forget the speculative maneuvering which this company has suffered in the past. The reports it makes to the public for the use of its stockholders are far from being as complete and satisfactory as they might be.

"M." Phoenix, Ariz.: On its own statement as you send it to me, the Mystic Shrine is little more than a prospect. Whether it will develop into such a mine as its owners hope for will depend on a number of circumstances. It is in a good camp, but so far as present indications go it is a speculation and quite a way from an investment.

Continued on page 94.

## Business Chances Abroad.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London newspaper quotes figures from a British official report to show that the supremacy of Great Britain in the foreign trade of China is seriously threatened. Imports from the United Kingdom increased \$23,413,569 from 1904 to 1905, but in the same period the imports from the United States rose from \$20,339,837 to \$56,303,332, an increase of \$35,963,493. Notwithstanding the fact that Japan was engaged in war in 1905, her exports to China for that year were about \$43,800,000 in value, as against Great Britain's \$63,297,991; and the British correspondent sees in Japan a more formidable competitor than in the United States. These figures are important to American exporters as showing that there is a splendid field for their activities in China in which great gains have been made, though it is evident that the trade advantage can be held only by the most careful application of up-to-date commercial methods.

AN example of the proper methods to adopt in bidding for trade in Hindostan is afforded by a New York drug firm. It has a supply depot in Bombay, where it maintains a corps of thirty clerks, most of them white, who record orders, pack and forward goods, etc. It has smaller depots in other cities, and maintains a summer office at Simla, the fashionable hot-weather resort of India. The firm spent \$280,000 in establishing its Indian business, but it now carries on a very lucrative trade. Some idea of the field which it has may be gathered from the statement that there are in India 40,000 medical men who can read the literature of their profession in English. There are 10,000 doctors who practice medicine after the European fashion. These facts are gathered from lists which have been compiled by the firm's agents—lists which show the numbers, addresses, and standing of all the druggists and physicians in India.

By H. L. V. Parkhurst.



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"WHEN THE STAR SHINES BRIGHTEST BEWARE OF MAGNETIC ATTRACTIONS FOLLOWED BY LOCAL STORMS."

"Weather indications for married men—"

Photogravure in sepia, 15 x 19.  
One Dollar.

PICTURE DEPT., JUDGE CO., 225 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

## A Club Cocktail

IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT



THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are. Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

The following label appears on every bottle:

Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, Approved June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 1707.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.

Hartford New York London

## Typewriters in Mexico.

ACCORDING to A. J. Lespinasse, American consul at Tuxpam, Mexico, no labor-saving device has met with such prompt and universal acceptance in that republic as the typewriter. He recommends the establishment of central agencies in Mexico City and the canvassing of the smaller cities by native agents, who are much more likely to sell machines than Americans.

By JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG.



Copyright, Judge Co., 1906.

THEIR HONEYMOON—UP IN THE CLOUDS

So completely severed from the earth that they drift naturally through the atmosphere of the song birds, straight to the silver lining of the cloud.

Photogravure, 15 x 20—One Dollar.  
Add extra postage for foreign orders.

Address

Picture Department, Judge Company  
225 Fourth Avenue, New York

Trade supplied by Anderson Magazine Co., 33 Union Square, New York.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

THERE ARE MANY HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SELLING BELOW VALUE, WHICH IF BOUGHT OUTRIGHT NOW, WOULD YIELD ATTRACTIVE INCOME WHILE CARRIED, AND SHOULD EVENTUALLY ADVANCE MATERIALLY IN PRICE. WE SHALL BE GLAD TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU ON THE SUBJECT.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,  
(Members New York Stock Exchange)  
BANKERS, 42 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

Over half million dollars paid to investors during the past twelve years.

8% per annum in New York Real Estate profits paid for many years by check issued semi-annually.

This Company, by combining the investments of thousands of people in Real Estate operation, secures for you the same proportionate return upon your money as enjoyed by the Astor and other large estates.

ASSETS, \$2,000,000.00

New York Realty Owners Co.

Write for Booklet 15, 489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

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The Investment Herald

Leading mining, financial and investment magazine containing up-to-date information on mining, oil and other money-making industries.

It gives latest news from the great Nevada camps. It describes the principal companies and the best dividend-paying stocks.

It also describes a wonderfully successful system whereby heavy speculative profits may be quickly and easily made on absolutely safe investments.

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WORTH READING

A mining paper that gives you information.  
A mining paper that prevents bad investments.  
A mining paper that advises good investments.  
A mining paper giving this advice is worth reading.  
Sign and forward coupon below and it will be mailed you six months free.

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## Leslie's Weekly's Classified Service

THE BEST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable announcements out of these columns

### MISCELLANEOUS

Dividends of \$21,537,422.00

Declared by MONTANA MINES for first five months 1907. Greater than all other States combined. Montana-Hecle is beyond the "Prospect" class. You can help to make it a dividend-payer, besides enhancement. Pledge faithful and competent use of funds—nothing more; there is risk in all mines. By dividend statistics, Montana Copper Mine shares are among the SAFEST, an i yield GREATER returns than any known investment. Montana-Hecle has proven ledges sil., cop., gold, conservative capitalization, good management. For development with power equipment, limited subscription now open. Eastern and Western references. Write MARK E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1070 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

CHARMING RANCH HOME in Rocky Mountains open to limited number for summer months. Good fishing, much small game, lovely scenery. Terms reasonable. Apply at once. Box 26, Ft. Garland, Colorado.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or delace like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings. Butcher Polish Co., 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

### AUTOMOBILES

VICTOR AUTOMOBILE, 8-H.-P., steel or solid rubber tires; will climb heavy grades or pull through deep mud or sand; strongly constructed. Price, \$450. Send for descriptive literature. Victor Automobile Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS: NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED at lowest prices. Catalogue and price list upon request. Central Typewriter Company, Mon-on-Carson Bldg., Chicago.

## How To Use These Columns

Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY

225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

# 1881 Judge 1907

## Twenty-six Years Young

Not the oldest or youngest, not the largest or smallest of America's Humorous Weeklies, but the BEST for advertisers, because it prints and circulates the greatest number of copies each week of the year, and sells its advertising space at the lowest rate per line.

# 1855 LESLIE'S WEEKLY 1907

## Fifty-two Years Young

The Pioneer of American Illustrated Weekly Journalism, and sells the advertising space at a price, relative to its actual number of readers, less than any other.

Both splendid representatives of the Weekly field, each reaching a different constituency, and in influence and character illustrating the progress and glory of the United States. No advertiser should be without their aid. Liberal use of them insures a national reputation.

For advertising rates, specimen copies, and detailed information,

ADDRESS  
**JUDGE COMPANY**  
225 Fourth Avenue, New York

# SUBSTITUTION

## DON'T ENDURE IT

- There is complaint by many manufacturers of all kinds that business is injured by the practice of "substitution."
- The substitution man is he who tries to make you take something else, which he calls "just as good," when you ask for an advertised article.
- It is a fact, of course, that the better class of merchants, druggists, etc., are not guilty of this. If they haven't got the thing demanded they say so.
- The substitutor is a man who, knowing about what you are willing to pay for a thing, tries to sell you something else not as good, which he buys for less, and on which he makes a bigger profit.
- This substitution evil extends to all lines of business. If a man establishes a famous reputation for a certain kind of chocolate, if his name is well known, that name represents to him a fortune, millions of dollars, perhaps, and he can't afford to hurt it by putting out bad goods.
- The same is true of a man who has a reputation for making any other high-class article, from an automobile to a cake of soap.
- The first-class manufacturer, whether he deal in mattresses or medicines, has put his time, his intelligence, his fortune, the energy of his whole life into building up a reputation based on actual values.
- The man guilty of substitution is simply a dishonest person, trying at the same time to swindle the purchaser and to swindle the manufacturer who has created a demand by giving real value with his merchandise.
- A man asking for a well-known high-grade article, such as a Steinway piano, or a Tiffany watch, could not be fooled by plausible talk into taking a piano or watch of inferior make.
- It is just as foolish to allow substitution to be practiced upon you in regard to any other article of recognized merit with a name and reputation back of it.
- The public, the buyers, alone can kill substitution and the swindling which goes with it. If every person making a purchase would immediately walk out of a store in which the substitution habit shows itself, substitution would soon end.
- If you asked a man for a silver dollar, and he offered you one "equally good" and very much like it in appearance, but made of lead, you would laugh and stop doing business with the man permanently.
- Yet such a man would be no worse than any of the other men who regularly practice substitution. **Don't deal with them any more than you would with the counterfeit.**

## Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 93.

"D." St. Louis: I do not advise the purchase of stock in the Whitewater. It has still to show that its value justifies its large capitalization, and must therefore be regarded as mainly speculative.

"Country": 1. I have heard of none, though I am told that the property is being industriously worked, with an expectation that results will be good. 2. Very little work is being done at present. The management says it is waiting for the railroad to build toward the mines. 3. Reports have been favorable, but I have never seen the property.

"H. H." Copper: 1. With a declining copper market, it would be difficult to answer your question conservatively and safely. 2. I regard it as a highly speculative proposition. It has yet to demonstrate that it is worth its selling price. 3. I have never seen the property, but it is being promoted by an energetic company, which speaks very hopefully regarding it.

"F. G." Miss.: 1. The reference was to Douglas-Lacey & Co. 2. It must not be understood that I disbelieve in guarantees and trust funds, for these often have decided merit. The difficulty is that whenever a successful plan for the promotion of an enterprise is thought out or discovered, some one always appears as an imitator or follower, and very often his schemes are not to be most highly commended.

"S." Toledo: 1. No. 2. Yes. 3. I could not tell, as I have never visited them, but I have no doubt that a line to the promoter at Chicago would bring you an answer to your inquiries. 4. Yes; but to what extent I cannot say. 5. So far as I am informed, yes. 6. Fair. 7. A mercantile agency would no doubt give you a complete report. 8. They are fairly attractive speculations, and do not claim to be in the investment class.

"H." Birdsboro, Pa.: 1. The Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining, Drainage and Transportation Tunnel Co. shows by the statement it makes that it is a property of value. The management tells me that work is being industriously pushed in every direction, and that the outlook for the shareholders is most encouraging. It gives excellent references, and evidently has great faith in the outcome of the work now being done. 2. I cannot give you a quotation, as the stock is not listed.

"C." New York: The development of a great mining property is pretty slow work, as a rule. It is impossible to know what the cost will be at the outset, for, as the work is under ground, no one can accurately calculate what must be done to achieve results. Sometimes the character of the ground changes completely and most unexpectedly; ore bodies reach out, or appear to be exhausted, only to be found at a new point. The cost of installing a plant and securing power must also be largely conjectural. The report of the Palmer Mountain Tunnel and Power Co., recently issued, seems to be a very fair statement of the progress made on the company's property, and the balance sheet makes a satisfactory accounting of the funds.

"R." Atlanta, Ga.: 1. The Snowstorm has a capital of \$1,250,000, shares \$1 each. It has about 160 acres, a mill site, and considerable developed property, mostly copper with some silver and gold, in Shoshone County, Idaho. The property is promising and has shipped considerable ore. Complaint has been found because leases were made of some of the upper levels of the mine on a royalty basis, and that there was talk of assessing the shareholders to further equip the mine. 2. I know of none that I could commend. 3. It is pretty early to judge as to the future outcome of the Cobalt stocks, even of Nipissing itself. Conflicting statements are made regarding the latter, and there appears to be difficulty in treating the ores. For this reason, all these stocks are regarded as speculative. 4. Yes; as matters now stand.

Continued on page 95.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

## Why Not?

Munn—"I discovered a curious thing about one of my hens the other day. She eats tacks."

Chausen—"And lays carpets?"

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

## Perfectly Mated.

Ella—"They are well mated, aren't they?"

Stella—"Yes; he is a naturalist and she is an artificialist."

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

## Those Foolish Questions.

"FISHING, sonny?"

"NAW! I'm waitin' fer de water ter freeze, so I kin go skatin'."

THE Sohmer Piano is so honestly made that continuous severe use will not impair its splendid qualities of tone and action.



**Best  
for All  
Uses**

Sold by leading dealers

BERNHEIM DISTILLING COMPANY  
(Incorporated)  
Louisville, Ky.



## New Market for Autos.

AN encouraging beginning has been made in the sale of American automobiles in Vancouver Island, British Columbia. There is in Victoria a large class of wealthy residents who are disposed to purchase cars. There are now about one hundred owned in the city, as against fewer than twenty two years ago. Most of the machines registered are of American manufacture, and these give the best satisfaction. An agency for the sale of American cars has been established in Victoria, but Consul A. E. Smith, of that city, believes that special attention should be paid to other towns.

By F. Y. Cory.



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## UNREQUITED LOVE

Photogelatine in sepia, 8 x 11.  
25 cents.

JUDGE COMPANY

225 FOURTH AVE. NEW YORK

## THE UNREQUITED LOVE

They say the  
Baby's clinging love  
Is likened best  
To heaven above.

Of heaven's delights  
I have a doubt;  
I'd say, off-hand,  
To cut it out.

ITS  
QUALITY  
UNEQUALED  
EXCELLENCE  
UNSURPASSED



ITS  
QUALITY  
UNEQUALED  
EXCELLENCE  
UNSURPASSED

## LIQUEUR Pères Chartreux

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

This famous cordial, now made at Tarragona, Spain, was for centuries distilled by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) at the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, France, and known throughout the world as Chartreuse. The above cut represents the bottle and label employed in the putting up of the article since the Monks' expulsion from France, and it is now known as Liqueur Pères Chartreux (the Monks, however, still retain the right to use the old bottle and label as well), distilled by the same order of Monks, who have securely guarded the secret of its manufacture for hundreds of years, and who alone possess a knowledge of the elements of this delicious nectar.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bâtjer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

### All Good Writers

All Spencerian Pens are good writers. Stub, circular pointed, engraving, drawing, or any other of the dozens of styles of Spencerian Pens—there's no blot and splatter to spoil your work. All easy, velvety writers.

## SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

have smooth and carefully ground points. Perfect temper, great elasticity. Send 6 cents in stamps for sample card of 12, all different.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,  
349 Broadway,  
New York.



CREATES BUSHELS OF FUN.

Sells fast. Big chance for agents. Large wad of "25" bills for 10c silver. Send stamps for sample and circulars. M. B. HOWARD, Dept. U., Box 105, ALLEGHENY, PA.

After James Montgomery Flagg.



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"YOURS TRULY"

Bubbling with the joy of life, and crowned with its best gifts—a veritable "Fountain of Youth," whose sparkling waters she scatters broadcast.

Photogravure in sepia of above, 15 x 19½.  
One Dollar.

Forty-eight-page catalogue of complete line  
5 cents.

Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

SOFTENED EYES DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

### Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 94.

"W." White Plains, N. Y.: The Am. Consolidated Gold and Silver Mine, incorporated under the laws of Connecticut a good many years ago, I am told has long ceased to exist.

"M." Attica, Ind.: The only statement regarding it was that which I saw in print. One of the mining newspapers has severely criticised the company. I have been unable to get an expert's report.

"S." Brooklyn: 1. There have been quite heavy transactions in Goldfield Con. on the curb of late, with signs of evident manipulation. 2. Mohawk. 3. Dominion is showing decided strength on the expectation that it may become a dividend payer. For this reason it looks cheaper than Goldfield Con.

"A." Philadelphia: The listed mining stocks are very few. The dividend payers, which are sold on the stock exchange, either in New York or Boston, include notably Amalgamated, which pays 8 per cent. dividends per annum, or over 9 per cent. on the selling price; Anaconda paying 7 per cent., or about 12 per cent. on the purchase price; Calumet and Arizona paying 20 per cent., or about 12 per cent. on the purchase price; Calumet and Hecla paying 80 per cent., or about 10 per cent. on the purchase price, and Granby paying 12 per cent. and yielding about 9 1/2 to the purchaser. These are among the principal dividend-paying mining propositions. Whether the expected decline in copper will affect the earnings and dividends of the copper stocks, it is too early to say. A general slump in business, with a sharp decline in the price of copper, would undoubtedly lead to lower prices all around.

"W." Montreal, Canada: 1. Your comment is frequently heard, but you must remember that mining must be essentially speculative. Just as soon as by actual work it is demonstrated that a mine has vast riches the stock rises to prohibitive figures, and those who hold it only sell on a basis satisfactory to themselves. It is obvious, therefore, that the opportunities for profitable speculation are only offered in mines which, while promising profitable returns, have not yet fully established themselves on a dividend basis. A mining stock is much like an investment in suburban real estate. If a city spreads in the direction of the property purchased, the latter will enjoy a material advance. If the growth of the city should be diverted to some other direction, the property purchased might have very slow appreciation. 2. Considering the statements made by the engineers, the stock looks like a good deal better speculation than many others that are being offered at a lower figure.

New York, July 18th, 1907.

ROSCOE.

### Mining Notes of Special Interest.

THE largest water-grant ever made in the Yukon was recently authorized by the Minister of the Interior. It permits a milling, dredging, and power company to take 50,000 inches of water from the Klondike River, fifteen miles above the point where it falls into the Yukon, the lease to run for twenty years. The flow of the Klondike at low water is only 54,000 inches; its average flow is 100,000 inches. The company is permitted to generate, transmit, and sell power for mining operations.

Nineteen Utah mining companies have paid half-yearly dividends recently, amounting to \$4,066,985. These figures are within \$1,159,985 of those for the corresponding period of 1906. It is hoped that the total dividends for the year may reach the \$10,000,000 mark, though the more conservative observers think the amount will be somewhat smaller.

THE general manager of the Victoria Chief Copper Company, Mr. W. H. Weston, was reported in the El Paso Herald of July 2d as being in that city securing laborers and machinery for the Victoria Chief. The Herald adds that the company's officers are so well satisfied with the developments on the mine that they are making arrangements to put in a smelter, and that estimates are now being secured by Manager Weston. It says: "Last Saturday the workmen broke into a very rich lot of ore in the cross-cut, running as high as 35 per cent. The company owns practically all the claims in that section and will prospect and develop them as rapidly as possible. There is plenty of water, and as soon as the smelter is erected all operations can be carried forward by gravity, one of the cheapest methods of mining known. The company has erected a handsome new cement station on the Santa Fé, at Cutter, and operates wagons out from the camp at that point." These advices from the leading paper in El Paso confirm the excellent reports that the company's officers and visiting shareholders have recently been making. Shipments of ore from the mine to the smelters at El Paso are to continue as rapidly as possible, and, as the first returns were over \$1,500 to the car-load, it will be seen that the outlook for the future is decidedly bright.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

SIGNIFICANT statistics of assessment life-insurance societies have been published by the Spectator, one of the standard insurance publications of the country. They bear out the statements which I have frequently made in this column regarding the doubtful character

of the protection afforded by this class of life-insurance organizations. The lapse column shows the effect of the increasing death-rate in driving out members who are unable or unwilling to pay the increased cost of insurance which necessarily results, under the assessment plan, from a higher death-rate. For example, in 1896 the new policies of the Independent Order of Foresters numbered 24,124, the lapses 7,280; in 1906, 35,493 new policies were written, and there were 20,186 lapses. Thus, with a death-rate per thousand of 5.12 in 1896, the ratio of lapses to new policies was about 7 to 24; in 1906, with a death-rate of 7.75, the ratio of lapses to new policies had risen to 4 to 7. In the case of another "benefit" organization (selected at random from the table) whose ratio of lapses to new policies in 1896 was approximately 2 to 1, the lapses of 1906 were to the new policies about as 130 to 1—this on an increase in the death-rate during the ten-year period from 9.96 to 39.47. Of the fraternal orders, which now handle the great bulk of assessment life-insurance business—the vast majority of out-and-out business associations having come to disaster—the Spectator says:

"Credit must be conceded to the managers of many for their efforts to place the business upon a more sure foundation, but their efforts are, in general, foredoomed to failure, owing to the fact that through their system of government by personal representation, delegates ignorant of the fundamental principles of life-insurance force through a compromise plan. Such compromises are in general only likely to make confusion worse confounded."

"F." Coshocton, O.: Both are sound and safe, and each has its own points of superior excellence. As to making the change, that must be a matter entirely for individual judgment.

"M." Columbus, O.: 1. The argument of your friend in favor of your taking out a life-insurance policy is both sound and logical. I think you will be greatly interested in the very readable and instructive article written by the late Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage on "The Crime of Not Insuring." Dr. Talmage was one of the most eloquent speakers and one of the most fascinating writers of his kind. You can get a copy of the booklet containing this article, without charge, if you will address "Department S, Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J." 2. At your age, a little less than \$30 per thousand.

"Query." Cleveland: The suit to which you refer was brought in this State against the Equitable Life on a tontine policy for \$2,000. The policy had matured, and the holder, being dissatisfied with the settlement offered, asked an accounting covering the twenty years in which his policy had been in force. The court held that the only remedy of the policy-holder was to bring an action alleging a breach of contract. As tontine policies, issued on a deferred-dividend basis, have contained no guarantee from which a contractual relation could be inferred, beyond the amount named in the face of the policy, it is doubtful if the policy-holder can maintain a suit for an accounting. This decision does not affect policies hereafter to be written, as all companies in New York State writing participating policies are compelled under the new law to declare dividends annually.

## The Hermit

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This is the number that annually passes through the beautiful factory known as "The Home of Shredded Wheat" at Niagara Falls. The question naturally arises, "What is there so unusual about this factory that it should attract such crowds, even drawing them away from the scenic splendors of the Cataract itself?" Surely the ordinary factory is not such an object of popular interest—indeed, the average factory does not throw open its doors to the public. It does not care to have its methods of manufacture inspected by curious throngs.

Right here is the secret of the drawing power of this wonderful establishment. There are factories and factories. But the Shredded Wheat factory is unique. There is nothing like it in this or any other country. It is the dream of a "dreamer," fully carried out. This "dreamer," who invented Shredded Wheat Biscuit, said he would build the cleanest, finest, most hygienic factory in the world, in which to make the cleanest and purest cereal food in the world, and he succeeded in making good his promise. In this plant are realized the most-advanced twentieth century factory ideals.

This is what draws the pilgrims from all lands. It has been visited by men and women of every race, of every clime, of every station in life, from men distinguished in letters and politics to members of royal families. The building is located on Buffalo Avenue, in the heart of the best residence district of Niagara Falls, far away from the smoke and dirt of factories and railroads. Its ornate and dignified architecture gives it the appearance of a fine institution of learning rather than a factory. Thirty thousand panes of glass let in the sunlight which floods every nook and corner with its cleansing rays. The machinery itself is a marvel of ingenuity, while the "welfare work," which is carried on for the benefit of employees, excites the amazement and admiration of visitors. The lavatories, which provide shower and needle-baths for employees, alone cost two hundred thousand dollars. The rest rooms, reading rooms, and assembly rooms provided for employees are models of cleanliness and comfort and are also objects of interest and comment.

In this beautiful "Palace of Light" are made every day in the year a million and a quarter Shredded Wheat Biscuits, which find their way to all quarters of the habitable globe. Visitors to Niagara Falls should not fail to see this unique establishment, where they will be surprised at the facilities provided for their comfort and entertainment.

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